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MARTYRS' DAY WREATH-LAYING CEREMONIES HELD 5 MAY

Alia, Others Lay Wreaths

LDC51320Y Tirana ATA in English 1225 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, May 5 (ATA)--Today, homages were paid and wreaths were laid on the martyrs' graves of the homeland in Tirana on occasion of May 5, Martyrs' Day. Wreaths were laid on behalf of the Central Committee of the PLA, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers of the P.S.R. of Albania, the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, the Central Council of the Albanian Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Labour Youth Union of Albania, the General Council of the Albanian People, the Party Committee and the Executive Committee of the People's Council of the Tirana District.

Present at the ceremony on the occasion were the member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party Ramiz Alia, the alternate-members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party Qirjako Mihali and Simon Stefani, the vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Shefqet Peci, the ministers Themie Thomai and Viktor Nushi, the members of the Central Committee of the party Gafur Cuci, Nazar Berberi, Sali Dibra, Xhelil Gjoni, Xhorxhi Robo, cadres of the party and state power in the district, representatives of mass organisations, parents and relatives of the martyrs' families, working people of economic enterprises and various institutions of the capital, militarymen, young men and young women.

While the brass band played the national anthem, the party and state leaders kept a minute's silence. Then homages were paid to the martyrs' graves.

Militarymen and young pioneers stood guard of honour.

Today, too, the party and state leaders paid visits to the martyrs' families.

Foreign Delegations Mark Holiday

LD051330Y Tirana ATA in English 1231 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, May 5 (ATA)--On occasion of May 5, the Day of the Martyrs, the delegation of the Asociacion Obrera Assambleista of Spain led by the member of the Secretariat of this association, Jose Monton; the delegation of the Trade Unions Federation of Palestine, led by the member of the Executive Committee of this federation, Hashem Zenati; the delegation of the revolutionary trade union militants from Great Britain, led by Mark Gregory; the delegation of the revolutionary trade union militants from Germany, led by Hans Kiel; the delegation of the revolutionary trade union militants from Italy, led by Antonio Cardili; and the delegation of the revolutionary trade union militants from Portugal, which on the invitation of the Central Council of the ATU attended May Day celebrations, paid homages and laid a wreath on the martyrs' graves of the homeland today.

Present at the ceremony organized on this occasion were the secretary of the ATU Central Council, Nimet Cani, and the member of the Presidium of the ATU Central Council Merjeme Kamberi.

MORE ON TURKISH PRIME MINISTER ECEVIT'S VISIT

Unscheduled Meeting Held

TA041727Y Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 4 May 78 TA

[Text] The official Turkish-Bulgarian talks continued in two sessions today. Prime Minister Ecevit and Bulgarian State Council Chairman Zhivkov held an unscheduled meeting this afternoon.

While the technical-level meeting between the Turkish and Bulgarian delegations was going on, Minister of State Hikmet Cetin held a meeting with the deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, Lukanov, and Foreign Minister Gunduz Okcun with Bulgarian Foreign Minister Mladenov.

Tuna Hus and Omer Diled from the TRT news center report that the Varna municipal administration will give a dinner in honor of Prime Minister Ecevit this evening.

The prime minister and the delegation accompanying him will go to Stara Zagora tomorrow morning where they will visit a thermal power station and an electronic equipment factory.

Before leaving for Turkey, Ecevit will hold another meeting with Zhivkov tomorrow morning. At this meeting the final assessment of the developments in connection with Ecevit's visit will be made.

Ecevit and his delegation will leave Varna for Turkey at 1800 Turkish time tomorrow.

Official Talks Termed 'Useful'

AU042050Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 4 May 78 AU

[Excerpts] The businesslike talks between Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, and Bulent Ecevit, Turkey's Prime Minister, continued today in a friendly atmosphere at the Eksinovgrad residence. A broad range of political and economic questions of the mutual relations were reviewed. After the meeting Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Bulent Ecevit declared to BTA representatives that bilateral relations as well as some issues on the international situation were discussed in the same spirit as the talks which started yesterday. The Bulgarian chairman of the State Council and the Turkish prime minister both assessed the exchange of opinions as "very useful."

Varna Official Hosts Dinner

AU042051Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 4 May 78 AU

[Text] Stanoy Yonev, chairman of Varna City People's Council Executive Committee, gave a dinner party tonight in Varna in honor of Bulent Ecevit, Turkey's prime minister, and his wife.

The dinner, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, and Comrade Lyudmila Zhivkova; Comrades Petur Mladenov; Todor Stoychev; Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; okrug and city officials. The officials accompanying the Turkish prime minister as well as the two countries' ambassadors also attended the dinner.

Ecevit Visits Stara Zagora

AU051515Y Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 5 May 78 AU

[Text] Stara Zagora, May 5 (BTA)--Today, the Turkish prime minister Mr Bulent Ecevit, who is on a friendly and business visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the president of the county of Stara Zagora with his host. [as received]

The guest was informed of the development of power generation and electronics--two of the country's leading economic branches.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Bulent Ecevit visited first one of the thermo-electric stations of Bulgaria's largest power-industrial complex "Maritsa-Iztok".

The leader of the Turkish Government was shown the newest Bulgarian of low-calorie coal without pre-drying and the measures undertaken for environmental conservation. [as received] Europe's highest chimney-stack of 325 metres rises here.

Mr Bulent Ecevit admired Bulgaria's achievements in the building of this modern and highly efficient power project and expressed the wish that cooperation between the two countries in that field would further expand.

As is known Bulgaria and Turkey linked up their power networks through a jointly built up power transmission line which connected the Gulubovo (near the city of Stara Zagora) and Babaeski substations in 1975. The protocol between the two countries signed early this year provides for a substantial rise in Bulgarian deliveries of electric power for Turkey

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Bulent Ecevit visited also the memory units plant in Stara Zagora. It was pointed out at the meeting with the plant's managing board that Bulgaria ranks next to the biggest manufacturers of computing equipment per capita.

This afternoon Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Bulent Ecevit will have their final talks in the city of Varna.

Makes Statement To Journalists

AU052230Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 5 May 78 AU

[Statement by Bulent Ecevit, prime minister of Turkey, to Bulgarian journalists shortly before his departure from Bulgaria, at Varna airport on 5 May 78]

[Text] A short while before his aircraft took off, Bulent Ecevit, prime minister of the Republic of Turkey, made the following statement to the okrug correspondent and to the BTA representative:

"At the invitation of the chairman of the State Council of friendly, neighborly Bulgaria, I paid a visit to your country. We had a working meeting, which ended today. On Todor Zhivkov's side we were greeted with exceptional cordiality and warmth. With the participation of our fellow workers who attended this working meeting we discussed quite a number of questions in the interest of both neighboring countries. We adopted decisions which will contribute to the further expansion of our cooperation. The agreements achieved will be published tomorrow by the press and by the other mass information media. Our joint communique will also be released. In addition, an agreement was signed on economic and trade relations. Questions connected with the customs and visa regime were discussed between our two countries and the use of certain waters in the border areas was also discussed. In order to reach agreement on these questions we decided that negotiations on them should begin as soon as possible.

"From all points of view we held a very useful working meeting and I am convinced that we have reached a new stage in friendly relations between our countries and in our cooperation," the Turkish prime minister further stated.

"In parting with beautiful Bulgaria I would like to note with gratitude the great and warm hospitality which welcomed us. In addition, I would like to share our satisfaction at the efforts which the Bulgarian people have devoted to their development and at the great results they have achieved in this respect. I wish happiness and prosperity to the friendly, neighborly people."

Holds Final Talks, Departs

AU0522000Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 5 May 78 AU

[Excerpt] The delegation returned to Varna, where the final talks between Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, and Bulent Ecevit, prime minister of the Republic of Turkey, were held at the Eksinovgrad residence.

The talks were held in a friendly, businesslike and constructive atmosphere. Later, Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Hikmet Cetin, minister of state, signed coordinated trends on the further development of economic relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Turkey.

The talks were attended by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, and by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the Bulgarian side. On the Turkish side the talks were attended by Gunduz Ockun, minister of foreign affairs, by Hikmet Cetin, minister of state, as well as by experts from both countries.

Bulent Ecevit, prime minister of the Republic of Turkey, who had paid a friendly and businesslike visit to Bulgaria, left for his country.

At Varna airport he was seen off by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council; also present were Comrades Todor Ztoychev; Petur Mladenov; Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and leaders of the town and city. The anthems of both countries were played and an honor guard detachment presented arms.

Communique On Visit Released

NC0612582 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 6 May 78 NC

[Text] The joint communique on the 3-day official visit to Bulgaria by Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit has been released. The joint communique notes that Prime Minister Ecevit and Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, have stated that there is still unexploited potential for developing economic cooperation. In order to assess this potential in a timely fashion they have decided to initiate joint activities and to evaluate them expeditiously.

The Turkish-Bulgarian joint communique released by the Foreign Ministry General Directorate of Information further notes that Ecevit and Zhivkov noted with satisfaction the continually developing economic cooperation between the two countries and that they have expressed their common desire to strengthen this cooperation.

The communique says: Among the projects in which Turkey and Bulgaria may cooperate, the following projects have been given particular importance: to initiate the necessary preparations for the construction of a port to be used jointly by the two countries in order to coordinate land transport and to facilitate and increase transport between the countries; to examine the possibility of jointly constructing a dam on the River Tundzha; to examine the possibility of cooperation in operating lignite mines; to examine the possibility of applying Bulgaria's experience in building power stations to exploit small and medium-scale water resources; to implement industrial and agricultural projects in third countries and to develop economic cooperation with a view to jointly entering third country markets.

The Turkish-Bulgarian joint communique further states that during Prime Minister Ecevit's visit to Bulgaria, agreed "directives" for further expansion of the economic cooperation between the two countries were signed. According to the communique, these directives provide for the impleme tation of measures aimed at joint ventures in the field of energy; cooperation in various industrial and agricultural sectors; as well as measures to facilitate land transport and to develop communications. The communique also says that the two statesmen have expressed satisfaction over the signing of the "directives" and that they asked the responsibile departments in each country to speedily implement measures and projects for the good of both countries.

The communique continues: The two statesmen described the meeting of the Turkish-Bulgarian joint transportation commission as being positive and agreed to assign the responsible organizations in each country with the task of expediting preparation for a general intergovernmental agreement on cooperation in the field of transportation, to be signed in the near future. The two statesmen assessed the developing cultural exchanges as being positive. The development of cooperation in the fields of culture, scientific research and sports will help the two nations get to know one another better.

The Turkish-Bulgarian joint communique states the Prime Minister Ecevit and the chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, Todor Zhivkov, have observed with satisfaction that they have identical or close views on many international issues related to the common interests of the two countries. The communique says the following on the Cyprus and Middle East issues: During their talks, the two statesmen dwelt upon the possibilities for the resumption of the talks between the Greek Cypriots and the Turkish Cypriots and for finding a peaceful and lasting solution to the problem in a manner which will insure peace in the region and in the world and which will serve the interests of both the Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots. The two statesmen expressed the need for respecting the independence, sovereignty and nonalinement of Cyprus. The chairman of the Bulgarian State Council and the Turkish prime minister expressed concern over the dangerous situation in the Middle East. The two statesmen believe that a joint and lasting solution to this problem can only be found after the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab lands occupied in 1967, that conditions must be established to enable all the peoples and states of the region to live in peace and security and that the Palestinian Arab people must be provided with the means to realize their legitimate rights, including their right to form their own state. The two statesmen have also stressed that Israel must immediately withdraw its armed forces from Lebanon.

HUNGARIAN PARTY SECRETARY GYENES ARRIVES 4 MAY

AU041535Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 4 May 78 AU

[Text] Andreas Gyenes, MSZMP Central Committee Secretary, arrived today in Bulgaria at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee.

He was cordially greeted at Varna airport by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, and (?Dimitur Doynov) Varna Okrug BCP Committee secretary.

Zhivkov Receives Gyenes

AU042025Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 4 May 78 AU

[Text] Today at the Eksinovgrad [residence] Todor Zhivkov received Andreas Gyenes, MSZMP Central Committee Secretary, who is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee. Comrade Zhivkov briefed Comrade Gyenes on some topical questions of the present stage of implementing the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress, as well as on the results of the recent BCP national conference.

On his part Comrade Gyenes briefed Comrade Zhivkov on the work and decisions of the MSZMP Central Committee special plenum of 19-20 April

Hungarian Envoy Hosts Reception

AU051951Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 5 May 78 AU

[Text] Geza Szenasi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic in Bulgaria, gave a reception at the Hungarian Embassy today in honor of the visiting Andreas Gyenes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. The reception was attended by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretariat members, by heads of departments of the BCP Central Committee, by deputy ministers and by high-ranking BCP Central Committee officials, by public figures, cultural leaders and outstanding scientists. The reception was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

KUWAIT LEADERS RECEIVE FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

AU041522Y Sofia BTA in English 0805 GMT 4 May 78 AU

[Text] Kuwait, 4 May (BTA)--Yesterday the Bulgarian minister of foreign trade Mr Khristo Khristov was received by the amir of Kuwait Sheikh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah and by the prime minister Sheikh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah. Talks were held also with the Kuwait minister of trade and industry Mr 'Abd al-Wahab Yusuf an-Nifisi and with the deputy minister of foreign affairs Mr (Rashid al-Rashid) on furthering all-round development of Bulgaro-Kuwait economic relations.

BRIEFS

LILOV'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED--Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and BCP Central Committee secretary, on 4 May took part in an expanded meeting of the Bulgarian Journalists Union board of directors, which reviewed the union tasks springing from the decisions of the BCP national conference. Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee Agitation and Propaganda Department head, also took part in the meeting. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 4 May 78 AU]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CUBA--The delegation of the Committee of Bulgarian Women led by Elena Lagadinova, chairman of the committee and member of the State Council, which took part in the Havana meeting of leaders of the women's movements from the socialist countries, returned to Bulgaria. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 4 May 78 AU]

ANNIVERSARY OF VICTORY OVER FASCISM CELEBRATED

Husak Issues Order

LD051405Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, has issued an order of the day on the 33d anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of our people and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet army.

It states that 33 years ago, in the glorious days of May 1945, the heroic Soviet army, by liberating Prague and our entire homeland, victoriously concluded the war against Hitlerite fascism in Europe. At the same time the antifascist national liberation struggle of our people had also culminated, and our national freedom and state independence had been restored.

The working class and other laboring people of our homeland saw clear prospects for the construction of a nationally and socially just people's democratic state. The victory over the reaction in February 1948, the 30th anniversary of which we recently recalled, finally decided that our homeland had embarked by the will of the Czechoslovak people and under the leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, on the path to a successful building of socialism.

The order of the day of the president of the republic states that the victory of the Soviet Union in the great patriotic war, during which the nations of the country of the Soviets carried the main burden of the antifascist struggle, brought victory not only to the Czechoslovak people but also to many nations of Europe and Asia. The strength and viability of a socialist system and its advantages, the ardent patriotism and profound internationalism of Soviet Man, were thus convincingly demonstrated to the entire world.

The unbreakable unity of the people and of the leading force of the Soviet society--the Leninist Communist Party of the Soviet Union--have been proved as have the boundless heroism and military mastery of the glorious Soviet army.

The order of the day recalls that in more than 30 years of tireless and selfless work our people, under the leadership of the CPCZ, have changed our country into a successfully developing socialist state. With the active support of the people, in keeping with its most vital interests and thanks to its construction efforts, the program of building a developed socialist society is being successfully implemented. The order of the day points out that the atmosphere in our society and in the Czechoslovak armed forces is characterized by trust in the policy of the party and state, by a revolutionary upsurge and by a firm resolve to work better and more effectively, to master challenging tasks and growing demands, and to overcome more consistently the shortcomings in our life. All this is reflected in the creative and selfless work of our people and members of the armed forces, in their high political and working activity and involvement in the successful fulfilment of the program of the 15th CPCZ Congress.

The order of the day of the president of the republic stresses that the firm unity of the party and the people, a dynamically developing national economy, the growth of living and cultural standards and educational levels of the people, and the firm friendship with the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries, all create firm certainties for our working people and clear prospects for the future; it is all the source of justifiable pride and healthy self-confidence in our people.

The order of the day goes on to say that all that we have achieved in the years of the socialist construction of our homeland and in protecting our revolutionary achievements is indivisibly linked with fraternal friendship, firm alliance and the selfless assistance of the USSR and with the firm membership of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in the community of socialist countries.

The Czechoslovak people are well aware that these are solid, reliable foundations of the security, defense capacity and of a free socialist development of our state. We highly value the fact, the order of the day says, that thanks especially to this alliance and the consistent peace policy of the USSR and the socialist countries joined in the Warsaw Pact, our homeland is now living in its fourth decade of peace. In years past the tireless efforts of the Leninist peace foreign policy of the USSR and other socialist countries has brought undoubted positive results in the struggle against imperialism, for peace and social progress, in which we find marching on our side progressive, democratic and peace-loving forces of the whole world.

In recalling these successes, however, we do not overlook the fact that there are still influential forces in the world which try to hamper the process of relaxation of tension and strengthen aggressive military groupings; they step up feverish rearmament and develop new types of weapons. In such a situation it is our duty to maintain high political vigilance and to strengthen the security and defense capacity of the state.

Under the leadership of the CPCZ, with the all-round support of the socialist state and our people, the members of the Czechoslovak armed forces consistently translate into life the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress on strengthening the combat and moral-political preparedness of the Czechoslovak People's Army. Alongside the armed forces of the USSR and other member countries of the Warsaw Pact our army reliably protects the peaceful labors of our people and other countries of the socialist community.

Leaders Congratulate USSR Counterparts

LD071154Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and Lubomir Strougal, the federal prime minister, have sent a congratulatory telegram to the highest Soviet representatives on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the victory by the Soviet Union over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet army. The telegram, addressed to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, conveys on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Federal Government, the Czechoslovak people as well as on behalf of Comrades Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal, warm comradely greetings and the most cordial congratulations to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the fraternal Soviet people on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the victory by the Soviet Union over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet army.

The telegram says that during this time which is so significant for our nations, we recall together with all progressive forces of the world with the feelings of profound gratitude the historic victory of the Soviet Union, which at the cost of immense sacrifices destroyed Hitlerite fascism and brought freedom to enslaved nations, among whom were the people of our country.

In our hearts there will forever be kept the bright memory of those who laid down their lives for the freedom of our homeland. The date of 9 May has for our nations forever become not merely the symbol of freedom but also an entrance gate into the new epoch of our modern history.

The telegram stresses that in the common fight of our nations against fascism there was forged firm friendship between the Czechoslovak and Soviet people, which became the unshakable base and protective shield of the peaceful life of our people up to the present day. Its core and the guarantee of its firmness is the ever deepening fraternal cooperation between the communist parties of both our countries, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, common class interests and aims, which were embodied in the treaty of alliance, whose eighth anniversity we are currently recalling.

The telegram goes on to say that the firm and indestructible friendship and all-round fraternal cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, which found another expression in the first cosmic flight with an international crew, is one of the main sources of the successes our people are achieving under the leadership of the CPCZ in fulfilling the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and in building an advanced socialist society in our country.

Communists and the working people of our country follow with sincere interest and admiration the creative endeavor of the Soviet people in carrying out the program of the 25th CPSU Congress and they are greatly gladdened by the successes the Soviet people are achieving along this course, which are an inexhaustible source of revolutionary enthusiasm as well as lesson for our people in building an advanced socialist society.

We are proud, the telegram says, that we belong to the family of the socialist states, which together with the Soviet Union are actively carrying through the policy of peace, security and cooperation on the basis of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems. We highly appreciate the constructive policy of peace of the Soviet Union and fully support its initiative toward further relaxation of international tension and the averting of the danger of war. These noble aims of the Soviet people are embodied in the new Soviet Constitution, which has become an example of the concern of the communist party for the present and future generations, marching with certitude toward the realization of their aim--a communist future.

Comrades Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal, at the end of their congratulatory telegram to the highest Soviet representatives--Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin--on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the Soviet Union over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army, wish all fraternal Soviet people many further successes in building communism, in the struggle for the well-being of mankind, for the victory of socialism, peace and progress the world over.

Husak, Ponomarev Attend Meeting

LD052216Y Prague CTK in English 2112 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] Prague, May 5, CETEKA--The Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee, the Federal Assembly and the Czechoslovak Government held a meeting in Prague's Smetana Theatre today to mark the 33rd anniversary of the culmination of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army.

The meeting was attended by Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak, other members of the party Central Committee Presidium and other representatives of Czechoslovakia's political, public and cultural life. Also present were Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Vladimir Matskevich, a delegation of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society and representatives of the Central Group of Soviet troops in Czechoslovakia.

The meeting was addressed by Alternate Member of the Party Central Committee Presidium and Central Committee Secretary Milos Jakes.

[Prague Domestic Service in Czech at 1800 GMT on 5 May in a live relay from the Smetana Theater in Prague of the meeting devoted to the 33d anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the USSR adds the following on those who attended the meeting:

["Present are leading officials of the CPCZ Central Committee, Federal Government ministers, Federal Assembly deputies, representatives of central bodies and institutions, generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army and representatives of the working people of the capital of Czechoslovakia.

["The official Soviet delegation to the celebrations of the 33d anniversary of the liberation of our homeland is led by Mikhail Ponomarev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Vladimir Obkom, member of the board of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society."

["Leading representatives of the CPCZ, members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Comrades Vasil Bilak, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, and other members of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee arrive."]

Jakes Addresses Meeting

LD061220Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Speech by Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at a festive meeting in the Smetana Theater in Prague to mark the 33d anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet army--live]

[Excerpts] Esteemed comrades, dear friends.

We have gathered today at this festive meeting on the occasion of our national holiday in order to mark the 33d anniversary of the liberation of our homeland by the heroic Soviet army and the culmination of the national liberation struggle of our nations, which was crowned by the glorious rising of the Czech people in Prague. The day of the liberation of our country is at the same time the day of victory over fascism, which is celebrated, together with the Soviet people, by all progressive and peace-loving people the world over.

The protagonists in this victory were the heroic Soviet people and their glorious army, who under the leadership of the CPSU carried the main burden of the fighting during World War II. We recall with profound gratitude the heroism and selflessness of the Soviet people--our liberators. We remember all those who side by side with the Soviet Union fought against fascism on the front lines, in the partisan movement. We remember those who took part in the national liberation struggle of our people: the Slovak national uprising, the rising of the Czech people in May, all those who staked their lives in the fight against Nazism, who fought and perished in concentration camps. We will not forget that our freedom was bought by many sacrifices. We pay our homage to our liberators and send our comradely greetings on this occasion to the CPSU, the Soviet people and their glorious army. [applause]

We are gladdened by their results and congratulate them on the successes they have achieved in fulfilling the conclusions of the 25th CPSU Congress. We wholeheartedly wish the fraternal Soviet people new victories, new successes along the road to communism.

Allow me on this occasion to pay tribute to the work of all those who have contributed actively to the victory of the power of the working people, those who in complicated conditions built the foundations of socialism and worked for its development and for its defense. We continue the work begun by consistently putting into practice the conclusions of the 15th congress. In this lies the revolutionary character of our time.

The successes achieved are based on the fact that in the socialist social system the working class headed by the communist party is in power, that ties between workers, peasants and the intelligentsia are continually being strengthened and that unity between the party and the people is being reinforced. An important factor is the unity between our nations and nationalities, their fraternal cooperation and rapprochement on the basis of socialist internationalism, which found its expression in the federative set-up of our state, the 10th anniversary of which we will be marking this year.

One of the main sources of all our successes is the fact that we are able to lean on friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community. It is above all thanks to this alliance that we have been able to live and work in peace for the past 33 years.

This year we will also be marking the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak Republic, which is linked inseparably with the influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution. This gives us an opportunity to compare the present with the past and our future prospects.

The entire period of socialist construction shows that our membership in the socialist community and firm friendship with the Soviet Union is of a far-reaching significance. It was and is the basis of our security, the all-round socialist development of our country, the continuous growth of the living and cultural standards of our people, their guarantee in the currently troubled world. The strength of our alliance with the Soviet Union has helped our people to overcome more than one trial to which they have been exposed. It was also manifested in the fraternal internationalist assistance in overcoming the crisis during 1968 and 1969, when socialism in our country was threatened. What was involved was a reversal to the period before February 1948, the restoration of capitalism in our country, a reversal which was being prepared over a long period of time. This was not an endeavor aimed at reviving socialism but a well concealed counterrevolution, which started with ideological subversion and which was intended to overthrow the power of the people in Czechoslovakia. Thanks to the internationalist assistance, the activization of the sound forces within the party and society, the designs of counterrevolution were thwarted. With the advent of the new leadership headed by Comrade Husak, the way was paved for the process of consolidation and the further successful building of an advanced socialist society on the basis of the program of the 14th CPCZ Congress.

The 10 years that have passed since the historic rendering of the internationalist assistance have fully confirmed that this was a correct, inevitable and beneficial decision. Socialism in Czechoslovakia was saved and a cogent answer and lesson was given to reactionary forces. Against the subversive plans of international imperialism and reaction there stands a firm barrier of internationalist solidarity and the collective strength of the countries of the socialist community. [applause]

In all areas of the life of our society we have made marked progress. This is the result of the principled policy of the CPCZ, the creative application of Marxism-Leninism and the utilization of the rich experiences of the international communist movement, the socialist countries and in particular the Soviet Union. Our history, too, shows that attempts to revise Marxism-Leninism, ignoring the general laws, and a one-sided emphasis on national peculiarities, or ignoring them altogether, have always resulted in difficulties. This is an experience from which we have drawn an appropriate lesson and from which we consistently proceed.

The current tasks and aims were set by us at the 15th CPCZ Congress. The 11th plenary session of the party's Central Committee concerned itself with the evaluation of the results achieved to date. It was able to state that the program of the 15th congress, as confirmed by its successful fulfillment, fully corresponds to our needs and possibilities, secures the dynamic development of the national economy, the stability and the further expansion of social guarantees and security of the life of the people. It leads to the strengthening of the socialist social system, the deepening of socialist democracy, the leading role of the party and its ties with the people. Its fulfillment helps to shape a new socialist man and to strengthen the influence of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism in everyday life.

The results of the past 2 years and the first 4 months of this year show that the dynamic development of the national economy continues and that the living standards and social guarantees of our people are being further strengthened. On the basis of the analysis carried out, though appreciating the results, the March session of the party's Central Committee and the report delivered at it by Comrade General Secretary Husak critically pointed out that we are lagging behind in certain indicators against the tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. It drew the attention of the party and our society to a more consistent securing of the task set out in the program of the 15th congress, which is to raise the effectiveness and quality of all work and achieve a high degree of economy in all areas. This must become the crux of our everyday activity. We must take more resolute steps in applying the results of science and technology, expanding in depth our cooperation with the CEMA countries and in particular with the Soviet Union, realizing the program of socialist economic integration, concentration and specialization as the principle ways of raising labor productivity, effectiveness and the securing of social guarantees and security of life for the working people. This is also the way to fulfill the planned tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. This calls for enforcing everywhere a high degree of exactitude, responsibility, and strengthening of discipline. A prerequisite for this is an overall raising of the quality of planning, of the work of management and of organizational work, the application of the interests of society as a whole, a party-minded approach and political responsibility for the sector with which one has been entrusted and the further development of the initiative of the working people.

Comrades, the successful fulfillment of the tasks in building our socialist society is connected directly to the international political situation and the results of the struggle which is waged for the strengthening of peace and social progress in the world. At the head of this struggle there stands the Soviet Union. It consistently champions the realization of the program for peace adopted at the 24th and developed further at the 25th CPSU Congress. Its aim is peace and international cooperation. The policy of peaceful coexistence, support for the struggle for freedom and independence of nations, calls for the limitation of armament and for disarmament, the removal of the hotbeds of war, the relaxation of international tension and the promotion of mutually advantageous cooperation among states. This program for peace has met with the great support of progressive and peace-loving forces in the whole world. At the 14th and the 15th party congresses we endorsed it fully and we are contributing actively to its realization, for the program is the expression also of the aspirations of our people.

New evidence of the peaceful efforts of the USSR and the seek ng of ways toward peace, toward reducing armament and removing the danger of a thermonuclear war, is a number of proposals put forward by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the 18th Komsomol Congress, at which he called for discussion of a program for the realization of measures, the aim of which is to bring about a complete halt to the further quantative and qualitative growth of arms and armed forces of the states possessing a great military potential. These proposals concern the halting of the production of nuclear weapons, the production and use of weapons of mass destruction and the development of new, most destructive kinds of conventional weapons and refraining from increasing the numerical strength of the armed forces. We welcome these proposals, for they express the interest of hundreds of millions of people in averting a war. We support them fully and unreservedly, for they constitute a viable path toward the strengthening of peace.

We are, however, concerned over the attitude adopted toward the issues of peace and disarmament by the government circles and officials of the United States, and in particular their effort at stepping up armament, as shown by the U.S. effort to modernize the military arsenal of NATO and to include in it the neutron bomb. We are convinced that the peace policy despite opposition on the part of reactionary forces, will find in the world increasingly greater support and response. Undoubtedly, the current visit to the FRG by Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, will make a contribution toward this. We are at one with all those who are on the side of progress and peace. We therefore welcome the coming extraordinary session of the UN Organization, which will discuss questions of disarmament and in whose deliberations we will participate in the interest of peace. We proceed from the premise that peace is needed by nations the world over, that peace is a basic condition for fulfilling the tasks we have set for ourselves. This determines our foreign policy, which pursues the aim of deepening the process of detente, insuring that detente becomes irreversible and also, within the framework of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, insuring good relations with our neighbors, as confirmed by the recent visit to the German Federal Republic by Comrade Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic.

Comrades, we link our future with our place in the socialist system and with the close cooperation with the Soviet Union. We are continually fulfilling the legacy bestowed on us by Klement Gottwald: With the Soviet Union forever, and never otherwise, the vitality of which has been fully confirmed by the 33 years since our liberation. The experience of the struggle for the victory of socialism and the entire course to date in the socialist construction of our country have demonstrated unequivocally the lasting validity and justification of the words uttered by Comrade Husak at Prague Castle on 6 May 1970, when he said: The restoration of our national constitutional freedom, the existence of the Czechoslovak state, the entire past period of building socialism in our country have confirmed the irreversible experience that Czechoslovakia cannot be without the closest fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union. So much for Comrade Husak. [applause]

This is our experience, which cannot be shaken by the greatest possible clamor of anti-Soviet forces from whatever quarters they may come, forces which in the very act of shaking this immutable principle of our foreign political orientation see a way of achieving their antisocialist objectives.

Anti-Sovietism, which various antisocialist forces are trying to generate in the world--revisionists and opportunists from both the right and left, among whom the Chinese leaders are particularly active--we regard as the tool of reaction, of the enemies of peace and progress.

Expressing the deepest sentiments of the majority of our people, their historical experience, we can state unequivocally that our friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union is an irreplaceable condition of our sovereignty and independence and the successful building of socialism in our country.

On 6 May 1970, that is 8 years ago, the new treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union was signed. It consolidated and further expanded in depth what had been achieved since the conclusion of the first Soviet-Czechoslovak treaty of friendship and mutual assistance and postwar cooperation which had been born 35 years before in the fire of the antifascist struggle. It is based on the fact that it leads toward the strengthening of the common social and economic system of socialism in which the working people are the sovereign masters, at the head of which are the vanguard detachments of the working class--communist parties--which are guided in their activity by the teaching of Marxism-Leninism. Since the conclusion of the new treaty, the words are being put consistently into practice which were uttered by Comrade Brezhnev on the occasion of its signing: There is no doubt that it will contribute toward the further strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, and this unity is the guarantee of successes in our peaceful, constructive work, a guarantee of new victories in our historic struggle for building a socialist and communist society. So much for Comrade Brezhnev.

New evidence of this is the successful completion of the cosmic journey by the heroes of the Soviet Union and the CSSR, Comrades Grechko, Romanenko, Gubarev and the first Czechoslovak cosmonaut, Remek, whom Prague, Bratislava and other towns received with such warmth and enthusiasm and with open arms over the past few days. This is an expression of true brotherhood and the strength of socialist internationalism. It shows the immense opportunities this alliance and cooperation bring.

Proceeding from historic experiences we will therefore continue even more resolutely in the building of an advanced socialist society and share in the struggle for peace in the world. The guarantor of the successes of this struggle, besides the selfless work of our people, is and will remain our membership in the socialist community of nations, all-round development of cooperation with the Soviet Union, which centers on and is held together by the close comradely cooperation between the CPCZ and the CPSU. [applause]

Long live the eternal and unshakable friendship between the people of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, between our socialist countries. [applause]

Glory to the Soviet Union and its glorious army, the liberator of our nations. [applause]

Long live the CPSU and the CPCZ. [applause]

May our homeland, the CSSR, flourish further, for the happiness of our people.

Leaders Lay Wreaths

LD061334Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] A remembrance ceremony was held at the Olsany Cemetery in Prague today to mark the 33d anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army.

At the memorial of Soviet heroes who fell in the liberation of Czechoslovakia, in the central burial ground of honor of the Soviet army, a joint wreath of the CPCZ Central Committee, of the president of the republic, the Federal Government, the Federal Assembly and the Central Committee of the National Front was laid by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic; Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; other members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak; candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, Milos Jakes; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee, Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman and Josef Havlin; members of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee, Marie Kabrhelova, and Oldrich Svestka; and chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ Miroslav Capka.

The memory of fallen Red Army men was honored by a wreath laid by delegations of the Czech Government, the Czech National Council and the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czech Socialist Republic, as well as by delegations of the Soviet Embassy in Czechoslovakia, of the Central Group of Soviet forces in Czechoslovakia, a delegation of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society, representatives of the city committee of the party in Prague, and other party and state bodies.

A joint wreath of the Czechoslovak People's Army, of the Federal Ministry of Interior and people's militias was laid at the grave of Soviet heroes by the minister of national defense, Army General Martin Dzur; federal minister of interior, Jaromir Obzina; and the deputy chief of the main staff of people's militias, (Jaroslav Patka). A delegation of the Central Committee of the National Front also laid a wreath at the grave of Czechoslovak Red Army men who gave their lives in the civil wars in Soviet Russia. The highest party and state representatives, members of the Soviet embassy, representatives of the Soviet army and of Czechoslovak armed forces, party and state bodies of Prague and the central Bohemian region this morning also paid a tribute to the memory of the unknown warrior at the national memorial at Zizkov Hill in Prague.

Dzur Addresses Military Representatives

LD052204Y Prague CTK in English 2101 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] Prague, May 5 CETEKA--Czechoslovak Defence Minister General Martin Dzur spoke here today at a meeting in the central house of the army on the 33rd anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslvak people and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet army. The meeting was also attended by General Dmitriy Litovtsev, senior representative of the commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Treaty forces, and General Dmitriy Sukhorukov, commander of the Central Group of Soviet forces in Czechoslovakia.

Colotka, Hruskovic Attends Reception

LD052350Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] The CPSL Central Committee, the Slovak National Council, the government and the Central Committee of the Slovak National Front gave a reception at Bratislava Castle today on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army.

It was attended by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier; Milovslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Secretary of the CPSL Central Committee Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council; members of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium Ignac Janak, Jan Janik, Ludovit Peziar, Gejza Slapka and Miroslav Valek, and other representatives.

Also present were Nikolay Goncharov, Soviet consul general in Bratislava; and Lt Col Vladimir [name indistinct], representative of the Soviet military command in Bratislava.

Haman Attends Milovice Celebration

LD062342Y Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] To mark the 33d anniversary of the defeat of Hitlerite fascism, a celebration meeting of the Central Group of Soviet troops in Czechoslovakia took place in Milovice this afternoon. It was attended by a party and government delegation headed by Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who, in his speech, expressed his appreciation for the decisive contribution of the Soviet Union and its army in the liberation of our homeland from fascist enslavement. He also singled out its selfless internationalist assistance in the building of Czechoslovakia's advanced socialist society.

AP CORRESPONDENT EXPELLED FROM COUNTRY

LD051924Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] The attention of the world public is focused these days on Prague which is the stage of the world ice hockey championship. Several hundred foreign journalists have arrived for this championship to relay events to the supporters of this mass-based and popular sport in their respective countries. Their work is demanding and responsible and this is why we have endeavored to create for them the most favorable working conditions. The vast majority of foreign journalists highly appreciate this as much as they appreciate our traditional hospitality.

Only a few individuals, under the guise of being sports journalists, are devoting themselves to completely different matters than those for which they have been accredited in Prague for the world championship. For instance, AP correspondent Robert Reid wanted to take the opportunity of his stay in Prague for his own enrichment, which is at complete variance with journalistic ethics, as well as being at variance with the tasks for which his superiors sent him to the CSSR. This is why the relevant Czechoslovak authorities have expelled Mr Reid from Czechoslovakia. We gladly welcome in our country every foreign guest who comes with honorable intentions but we shall not permit anyone to violate the laws of our socialist state.

STROUGAL RETURNS FROM MOSCOW VISIT

LD052253Y Prague CTK in English 2146 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] Prague, May 5, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal returned here tonight from a one-day working visit to the Soviet Union, where he had talks with Premier Aleksey Kosygin.

REPORTAGE ON HONECKER'S VISIT TO KARL-MARX-STADT

Gives Speech in City

LD070646Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1620 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] Karl-Marx-Stadt--On Friday on the 160th anniversary of the birth of Karl Marx, the founder of scientific socialism, 180,000 inhabitants of Karl-Marx-Stadt were brought together at the center of this Saxon industrial city. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, spoke in front of the bronze Karl Marx monument to the citizens of the bezirk and town, which 25 years ago was given the name of Karl Marx in appreciation of its great revolutionary traditions.

Excerpt From Speech

DW052031Y East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1847 GMT 5 May 78 DW

[Excerpt from speech given by Frich Honecker, SED general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, at a rally in Karl-Marx-Stadt--recorded]

[Excerpt] Karl Marx called the international revolutionary workers movement into being on whose banner is written the great fighting slogan of the manifesto of the communist party: Proletarians of All Countries, Unite! It is shining on this table in the languages of the peoples and makes it known that the ideas of Karl Marx, the great scientist and revolutionary, have started their march of victory on German soil as well. [applause, cheers]

It was under the banner of his doctrine, which had been further developed by Vladimir Ilich Lenin, that the Great October Socialist Revolution won victory and the first socialist state of the earth was set up in the shape of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Many countries have followed this example. Today everybody can see for himself that the doctrine of Marx, Engels, and Lenin has grasped the masses like no other. It has become a material force, and it has fundamentally changed the world.

Socialism once was utopian. Karl Marx converted it into a science, and this science has become a social reality on more than one-third of the globe. What is more, the worldwide transition from capitalism to socialism marks the character of our epoch. Constantly, more peoples embark on the road toward socialism; and we may say even now that the third millenium, which will soon begin, will be fully marked by the victory of socialism and communism. [strong applause, cheers]

Dear friends and comrades, we feel joy and pride that the revolutionary legacy of Karl Marx is also coming true in his country of birth. In socialist Germany--the German Democratic Republic--socialism has taken firm roots. Here, the workers are the masters in their own house; here they direct the state, the economy, and the policies jointly with the peasants and the other working people. Here, everything is being done for the happiness of the people. This is possible because the people have bidden farewell to the rule of monopoly capital, and no smart aleck [spruecheklopfer] from the Rhine can ever change anything in this regard. [applause]

Our socialist German Democratic Republic has become a strong state, because in it the fruits of work benefit the people who create all values. The Socialist Unity Party of Germany has always been guided by this principle. In the building of the new society it has always creatively applied Marxism-Leninism to the concrete situation. It takes every step forward in close alliance with the people and thus implements the noble goals of socialism. On our way toward the communist future of our people we can rely on strong allies.

The close alliance with the USSR and our solid rooting in the community of the socialist fraternal countries form the unshakable foundation for the further flourishing and thriving of our socialist fatherland, the German Democratic Republic. [strong applause, cheers]

All of us know that a lot remains to be done to implement the program adopted at the 9th congress of our party. The results of the work thus far performed reassure with certainty that we will achieve the goals of this program. The blossoming of your city, too, testifies to this. Your city has added proud chapters of socialist construction to its tradition of the struggle against capitalist exploitation and oppression. It honorably bears the name Karl Marx, and it has a great future ahead which takes concrete shape in our 5-year plans.

Dear friends and comrades, strengthening socialism, consolidating the community of all fraternal states, insuring peace--this is what marks our entire policy. Especially by seeking to preserve peace for a long time ahead we are abiding by a profoundly revolutionary ideal. Man can renew his existence and live in freedom if the scourge of war is banished. Marx, Engels, and Lenin left their doctrines as guidance for action for the struggle for peace. It is on these doctrines that the principles and guidelines of our foreign policy as adopted by the 9th party congress are based.

Correspondingly, we persistently advocate the peaceful coexistence of states of different social systems. Today just as yesterday our socialist German Democratic Republic has constructively contributed to detente, and it will also do so tomorrow. Our foreign policy activities are closely linked with the activities of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries in the international arena. Together we seek to help further progress gain a breakthrough in the interest of peace.

All of you know what priority halting the arms race and disarming have today. Effective measures in this field are visibly shifting into the focus of debate between the advocates of peaceful coexistence and its enemies. As a result of the machinations of the aggressive imperialist forces, these debates have gained in sharpness. But at the same time it becomes all the more obvious that there is no way of sidestepping effective disarmament measures, if peace is to be guaranteed lastingly.

During his present visit to the Federal Republic of Germany, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, declared: It is necessary to fight for peace. Detente must be consistently deepened and made irreversible. The neutron weapon, he stressed, must not see the light of day. Today, he said, there is no task more matured and more urgent than shutting off all channels of the arms race, be they nuclear or conventional. That, dear friends, is also the firm, unshakable position of our socialist German Democratic Republic. By stating this, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev has just spoken to the hearts of all of us. [strong applause]

From our rally here we fully support the new, significant initiative of the Soviet Union--the program of concrete steps toward arms limitation which it has proposed. Its implementation would open great possibilities for solving other problems, too, which are important for peace and security and which would benefit all peoples.

Dear citizens of Karl-Marx-Stadt, dear friends and comrades: 160 years after the birth of Karl Marx his doctrine is alive in the revolutionary changes and struggles of our era. It reliably shows the working class and all fighters for progress of mankind the way into the future. We have personally experienced this: It is the banner of victory. Long live Marxism-Leninism! Long live the struggle for peace and progress in the world! [strong applause, cheers]

Visits Oberwiesenthal Region

LD061444Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1330 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] Karl-Marx-Stadt--During his stay in Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk on the occasion of the ceremonies marking the 160th anniversary of the birth of the founder of scientific communism, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on Saturday visited the Oberwiesenthal holiday region. Together with Siegfried Lorenz, first secretary of the bezirk executive, and Heinz Arnold, chairman of the bezirk council, he visited the trade union holiday home "Am Fichtelberg" which was opened in 1975. He engaged in lively conversation with working people and labor veterans who were spending a restful holiday at the home.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND PRINTS HAGER'S MARXISM-LENINISM TALK

AU051650Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29-30 Apr 78 pp 3, 4, 5 AU

[Lecture on the topicality of Marx' teachings by Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee at the Leipzig Karl Marx University on 28 April]

[Excerpt] The Dialectic of National and International Features

The historical experiences of the revolutionary world process emphatically affirm that the slogan formulated by Marx and Engels--"Proletarians of all Countries Unite"--is more topical today than ever before. Its implementation constitutes an important prerequisite for the victory of the international workers' class in its struggle for overcoming exploitation and for securing peace and the establishing of socialism and communism. The fact that the workers' class at the same time is an international as well as a national class and that its objective conditions of struggle are concurrently international and national and that it primarily implements its international historic mission within the national framework of its country--in brief, the fact, that the revolutionary struggle of the workers' class dialectically combines national and international features into one unity poses numerous theoretical and practical problems which must be solved by the communist parties.

Regardless of how complicated the relationship between national and international features might develop in the present revolutionary world process, we are most profoundly convinced of the fact that Karl Marx's teachings alone and their further development in Marxism-Leninism provide the theoretical and methodological basis for a solution of these problems. This is because Marx's doctrine is nothing but the theoretical reflection of the objective conditions of struggle and of the fundamental interests and historical objectives of the international workers' class. This is why this doctrine is an international one by its entire content and nature. Its general applicability is based on the fact that it does not mirror some second or third-rate limited, specifically national or regional conditions and interconnections, but that it reflects the fundamental conditions and laws of the historical development and of the class struggle. This is why, in principle, there cannot exist so-called "national variants" of Marxism, any attempt to dissolve the uniform theory of Marxism-Leninism into various national "Marxisms" is tantamount to the abandonment of scientifically secured, inalienable principles. Similarly, there can be no "regionalization" of Marxism either, by creating special versions of Marxism for certain regions of the world. Such attempts as they are being recommended to the workers' movement, for example, in the shape of so-called "Eurocommunism" result in the fact that the fundamental findings of Marxism-Leninism which concern the general law-governed features of social development, the proletarian class struggle and the socialist revolution and which, therefore, are of an international, generally applicable nature, are being relativized and replaced with limited, necessarily unilateral concepts of specific conditions and interconnections in one country or in several countries. [paragraph continues]

Thus the uniform theory of Marxism is distintegrated and replaced with a pluralism of various national and regional "variants of Marxism." Nationalist tendencies are thus encouraged at the same time.

We know from the history of the international workers movement how important the uniform theoretical basis is for the joint struggle of all Marxist-Leninist parties. If there no longer exists an approach guided by the same Marxist-Leninist fundamental findings to the problems of revolutionary struggle, then the international struggle of the workers class disintegrates into struggles of the various national detachments. Moreover, the serious danger crops up that the common international tasks and goals are lost sight of, that proletarian internationalism is abandoned and, therefore, that the national combat targets of the workers class are not accomplished either.

The problem does not consist of denying the need of a careful analysis of all the specific national conditions and historical peculiarities of the country concerned as an indispensable prerequisite for successful strategy and tactics. Such an analysis is necessary--no Marxist doubts that. What is important, rather, is that the advocates of "Eurocommunism" are no longer solving the complicated dialectics of national and international features on the ground of Marxism-Leninism but they are opposing national and specific features to international and general features and thus are creating the serious threat of a split in the international communist movement.

General Laws and Specific Conditions

Proceeding from this position, it is important that, among other things, the international characteristics and the generally applicable nature of the Great October Socialist Revolution and of the socialist revolutions in the Eastern and central European countries as well as the significance of the socialist society of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries are being denied. It is maintained that the socialism in other world regions must be basically different from this. But the socialist revolution and the building of socialism are social processes which are subject to general law-governed features regardless of the country and nation where they take place. This is why necessarily generally applicable characteristics of an international nature are becoming evident in all these processes. These characteristics will assert themselves in reality always and everywhere whenever and wherever the socialist society is being established. At the same time the socialist revolution and the building of socialism in a precisely defined country and in a certain nation always take place on the basis of the pertinent specifically historical peculiarities, traditions and achievements. This is why the general law-governed features of this revolutionary process are operating in concrete outward forms under the specific national conditions of the time and place.

The socialist society is thus an inseparable unity of national and international features with the general law-governed features and the determinant characteristics of socialism possessing an international character. It is becoming more evident now than ever before that the socialist countries exert an increasingly stronger and more lasting influence on world events and on the entire international development. The states of the socialist community, firmly rallied around the Soviet Union, are forming the basis of the growing unity of the anti-imperialist forces in the world. By fashioning the developed socialist society, with every step toward the implementation of the resolutions of the ninth party congress, we are not only strengthening our GDR but are also helping to strengthen the entire socialist community of states and the transformation of the international power relationship in favor of socialism and peace. Thus we are solving a task which is most profoundly revolutionary in both national and international respects.

CC RESOLUTION ENDORSES NATIONAL PATHS TO SOCIALISM

LD292144Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 29 Apr 78 LD

[Commentary by Editor in Chief Pal Ipper]

[Text] Although I know that the changes in personnel were the subject of most conversations arising from the party Central Committee's resolutions last week, I should still like to draw your attention to the international aspects, and especially the statements relating to the international communist movement. This is not only because in my experience little is being said about this, or because more is being said in the Western press, but also because I am convinced that the paragraphs in the resolution which deal with this topic are extremely important and indicate very well ths stand our party generally takes.

The section dealing with this subject states: "It is the right and duty of every sister party to act independently and creatively in supplying the teachings of Marxism-Leninism and the general laws of socialist revolution and construction, taking the given country's special characteristics and traditions into account." This stand, in fact, is not new, but its reiteration indicates that the Hungarian party continues to be of the view that each communist party must bear the responsibility before its own history and people for the strategy and tactics it works out.

This is in complete uniformity with the resolutions of the 1976 Berlin conference of the European communist parties, and also contains the idea that the knowledge and appraisal of the experiences of others and international solidarity, are an indispensable condition of independence. It is clearly impossible to build socialism without the experiences of socialism that date back more than 60 years. In particular, mistakes made by others in the past cannot be appraised or criticized in the name of hoped-for successes in the future. Another thing in the sentence I quoted earlier is that we are in solidarity with the communist parties that are searching for their own paths and methods in the difficult conditions of capitalism, but naturally we expect them to be in solidarity with us in our struggle. Of course, we also realize that we shall not help their struggle by telling them what to do from here. We can provide the greatest help by achieving, if possible without committing any grave new errors, the sort of results in the building of socialism here in our own surroundings that make the prospect of socialism attractive to their people, too.

All this is especially important in a situation where the most divergent left and rightwing trends are apparent in the international workers movement and antisocialist forces sharpen nationalistic and related anti-Soviet tendencies. The gravest damage to the international workers' movement is done by Maoism and its consequences. Considering the blow caused by the Chinese Communist Party's break with the international communist movement, efforts should be directed towards insuring that further splits in the movement do not occur. This can be countered first of all through internationalism, and second through the fact that the various parties must debate disputed matters with each other, but not in a public polemic that only helps communism's enemies and is often necessarily a slanging match. [as heard]

From the resolution, it emerges that the Hungarian party adheres to this. This is also shown by the fact that since the 11th congress it has had bilateral discussions with a total of 65 different sister parties and has taken this position at international conferences as well. All this makes it clear that the communist and workers parties have become significant factors in the evolution of the international situation and hence their responsibility for the fate of the world has grown. Without wishing to establish an order of precedence between the different parts of the Central Committee resolution of last week, for my part--and there is certainly a dose of professional egoism here--I consider this subject to be one of the most important.

MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE 19-20 APR SESSION RESOLUTION

AU2814O5Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Apr 78 pp 3-6 AU

["Resolution on the Work Accomplished Since the 11th Congress and Party Tasks Adopted by the 19-20 April Session of the MSZMP Central Committee"]

[Text] Following preparatory work of more than half a year, taking the experiences and proposals of party, state and social organs into consideration, the Central Committee has extensively evaluated the position of the implementation of the congress resolutions and established:

--The 11th MSZMP Congress in March 1975 correctly analyzed the domestic and international conditions prevailing at the time and appropriately designated the successive and long-term tasks of socialist construction. Although internal and external conditions for the work of socialist construction have become more difficult than anticipated because of changes of the world economic situation that are unfavorable for us and a sharpening of the international ideological struggle, the theoretical and political directions of the congress resolutions and the party program declaration have stood the test of practice, they have been entirely confirmed by life.

--The Central Committee, the directing organs of state, economic and cultural life and the leading organs of the mass organizations and movements passed appropriate resolutions in good time to insure the practical implementation of the congress' directions in principle.

--Our people have received well the tasks set by the congress and they support them by their deeds and are resolving them by their successful work. Because of all this, the implementation of the 11th congress' resolutions is proceeding successfully in all major areas of life--in domestic policy, in economic construction work, in the ideological, scientific and cultural areas and in the development of international relations. With the satisfactory accomplishment of the tasks scheduled for the period by the congress resolutions and the Fifth 5-Year Plan for the people's economy, the building of an advanced socialist society is continuing undiminished in our country, the country's economy is strengthening, the standard of living is rising and the international prestige of the Hungarian People's Republic is increasing.

--As they have been before, the 11th congress' resolutions and Central Committee resolutions and state decisions complementing them will continue to constitute the basis of further work in the future. Our society is politically united and the readiness to act to attain our socialist objectives prevails and is increasing in the workers class, the peasantry and the intelligentsia and in our people as a whole. Therefore, all the necessary prerequisites exist or can be progressively created for us to fulfill with good results the 11th congress' resolutions applicable to the period.

Reviewing the implementation of the 11th congress' resolutions, the Central Committee has concluded that, following the party's present guideline, further improving implementation in every area and on every level is now the cardinal task. Organizing the implementation and creating the conditions necessary for this regarding personnel must be emphasized more than heretofore. The 11th congress' resolution and program declaration encompass our constructive work as a whole and, therefore, the purpose of the present resolution is to call attention to the most important tasks through the accomplishment of which we can presently most facilitate a consistent implementation of the congress' resolutions and can impart a new impetus to socialist construction.

I. The International Situation, Our Foreign Policy

The 11th congress analytically examined the main factors and trends of world politics, which have continued to determine the development of the international situation. [paragraph continues]

In the past 3 years, the positions of socialism have continued to strengthen on a world scale, the universal crisis of capitalism has deepened, the struggle of the national liberation movements has scored considerable successes and the struggle of the peace-loving forces for a further advancement of the trend of detente has expanded.

As a result of the favorable development of the international balance of power, the historic European Security and Cooperation Conference was held in Helsinki, which was indicative of a turning point on our continent and had a favorable impact on the general development of the international situation. The Helsinki conference favorably affected peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems and bilateral relations. Despite protracted debates, the Belgrade meeting of representatives of the 35 states that participated in the European security conference was useful and ended with satisfactory results.

Various reactionary forces, the monopolies interested in armament and the enemies of peace and social progress have become active once more and are trying to prevent positive processes and the advancement of detente. By renewing the old lies of a "Soviet threat," they want to drive mankind onto the dangerous path of an intensification of the arms race. They have strengthened their propaganda against the socialist countries and they are trying to intervene in their domestic affairs under the pretext of the defense of human rights. The fact that, in the international arena, the socialist countries and progressive forces, in their efforts for peace and international security, constantly come up against the great-power foreign policy of the Chinese leaders plays into the hands of reaction and the extremist adversaries of detente.

1. Pursuing the foreign policy of the Hungarian People's Republic, the guideline of the party congress and the positions adopted by the National Assembly, our government acts in accordance with the socialist countries' coordinated foreign political position on issues of joint interest and actively and effectively serves our country's and people's interests and the general cause of socialism, social progress and peace.

It is a fundamental task of our foreign political activity to strengthen our alliance, friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, the Warsaw Pact and CEMA countries and the countries of the socialist community. This policy is consistent with our people's common ideals, interests and objectives and, at the same time, it is a strong mainstay of our country's sovereignty and our people's national independence and the principal guarantee for the continuation of our peaceful work of socialist construction. Also in the period that has elapsed, meetings between our party and government delegations and discussions and exchanges of experiences between representatives of our countries and parties had a determining effect on the further development of relations. We actively participate in the development of relations. We actively participate in the development of multilateral cooperation among the socialist countries in all areas.

2. We support the struggle of the peoples liberated from colonial rule for social progress and for insuring full national independence. Several high-level meetings imbued by a spirit of friendship took place with leaders of developing countries, these served well the expansion of relations. Through our developing comprehensive political, economic and cultural cooperation, we contribute to the efforts of the new national states to shed the grave heritage of imperialist colonialism and strengthen their political autonomy and economic independence in the face of new colonialist endeavors. Together with progressive world public opinion, we are in solidarity with the struggle waged by the peoples of South Africa and other areas of the world against still existing colonial oppression and disgraceful racial discrimination.

3. In conformity with our position in principle confirmed at the 11th party congress, we consistently strive to spread the policy of peaceful coexistence and expand equal and mutually beneficial bilateral relations maintained with capitalist countries.
[paragraph continues]

Since the congress, the Hungarian People's Republic established diplomatic relations with 18 states, and it maintains diplomatic relations with 122 states and is represented in all significant international organizations.

Following the European Security and Cooperation Conference, our country's government, in the spirit of the final act, made specific proposals of cooperation to 19 capitalist countries. Our mutually advantageous relations developed on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence with Finland, Austria, the FRG, Italy and several other European capitalist countries. A development for which additional possibilities have been explored at official talks of the Central Committee first secretary, the Presidential Council chairman, the Council of Ministers chairman, the minister of foreign affairs and our country's other representatives. There has been progress also in relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the United States.

4. Defending and consolidating peace constitutes the principal foreign political goal of the Hungarian People's Republic. It consistently struggles for a continuation of the line of the allevation of international tension. It supports the highly significant and extensive Soviet proposals and Warsaw Pact initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race. It approves the continuation of SALT-II aimed at a further improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations, which have a determining impact on the alleviation of the international situation, and a limitation of strategic weapons and it desires their successful conclusion. It resolutely opposes the plan to produce neutron weapons and deploy them in Western Europe.

Economic, scientific, cultural and political cooperation among countries with different social systems serves to alleviate international tension and to lessen the danger of war. This is one of the reasons for our endeavor to expand our cooperation with both the advanced capitalist countries and the developing countries in every possible area.

II. The Domestic Political Situation

The domestic political position of the Hungarian People's Republic is firm and its development is even. As the result of the implementation of the congress resolutions, the socialist features of our social system have continued to strengthen. The leading role of the party, the workers class, is asserting itself and the power of the working people, the system of the dictatorship of the proletariat, is firm. The principles of scientific socialism are realized in the main processes of social development. Socialist conditions of ownership have developed: The state and cooperative ownership of the means of production constitutes the economic basis of our system. Social conditions regarding classes are characterized by the workers class, the peasantry and the intelligentsia drawing closer to each other, with an identity of their fundamental interests and creative cooperation among them. State and public security are firm. A legal order prevails in the country.

The concepts of scientific socialism are spreading on an extensive scale and are increasingly permeating the public mentality. The results of constructive work and the working people's steadfastness, which also manifests itself in difficult situations, and their political maturity perceptibly prove the development of socialist outlook on the world and morals.

1. Our party's policy of alliance asserts itself appropriately: The worker-peasant alliance is a reliable political foundation of our system. Socialist national unity realized under the leadership of the workers class in the PPF manifests the creative collaboration of all classes and strata--the workers, peasants and intellectuals, employees, small artisans and small shopkeepers, people of various ideologies, party members and non-party people, believers and atheists and ethnic minorities living and enjoying completely equal rights in our country--in the interests of common socialist objectives.

Political approval expressed at congresses of the PPF, the trade unions and the KISZ, at cooperatives' congresses and at general meetings of creative associations of writers and artists of the fundamental objectives set at the 11th congress also manifests itself in deeds which serve socialist construction. The social and mass organizations are fulfilling their fundamental mission: they successfully further socialist construction and, in conformity with the interests of society as a whole, increasingly effectively present their members' interests.

Social harmony is also reflected in the settled relationship between the state and the churches. This is based on the realization that, irrespective of their outlook, all working people are equally interested in the building of a socialist society. In conformity with the constitution, the state insures freedom of conscience, the autonomy and functioning of the churches and free religious practice. At the same time, it also requires that the churches and believers, like everyone else, respect the constitution and the laws and fulfill their civic duties.

The party relies on collaboration among the workers' class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia and our people as a whole, to grow increasingly stronger and, as a tremendous force of impetus, to advance the building of socialism in our country.

2. Our people's state is fulfilling its mission. In accordance with the congress resolutions, the state's directing role in the accomplishment of tasks in the people's economy and culture has continued to strengthen. The government's directing work in sectors and branches has developed. Laying the groundwork for decisions and the organization of their implementation have improved and there is greater harmony in the activities of central and local state organs. The National Assembly and the government had topical tasks of legislation on their agenda and have solved them.

The members of the government and leaders of major national authorities submit regular reports to the National Assembly. The government and its directing organs increasingly rely on the support, based on a willingness to help, of the social organs.

The character of the councils as the instruments of the people's representation, self-administration and state direction has continued to strengthen in conformity with resolutions of the 11th congress. They increasingly effectively participate in the accomplishment of national and local tasks.

Greater tasks impose higher demands. To improve the standard of direction, state organs must take better advantage of their jurisdiction and improve the methods of branch direction. By perfecting the decisionmaking system, unjustifiable duplication, intervention in minor details, superfluous bureaucratic restrictions and over-regulation must be eliminated. At every level, the work of direction must issue prompt, clear and timely decisions. Making allowances for realities and the expected effects, it must widely reinforce personal responsibility in the implementation of them and must insure that successful work is recognized and those responsible for omissions are taken to account.

Regular supervision also has an indispensable role in state direction. The supervisory work of state organs of direction is improving, but further efforts are required to enhance its effectiveness and improve its coordination. The state organs' supervisory activity is well complemented and aided by extensive social, people's supervision. Relying on approximately 40,000 people's supervisors, the system of people's supervision well fulfills its role. The modernization of the supervisory system must be continued and provisions must be made to better coordinate party, state and people's supervision.

3. Socialist democracy is an essential feature of the workers' class, the people's power and our social system. We have progressed in the development of socialist democracy since the congress. [paragraph continues]

Activity has intensified and the participation of nonparty people, manual workers, women and young people has increased. The standard of their work has improved in the National Assembly, the councils, social and mass organizations and mass movements. National and local debates on the 5-year plan and the most important draft bills have taken place in a favorable political atmosphere and with the participation of large masses at places of work and dwelling areas alike. The population increasingly participates in the elaboration and implementation of local development plans.

Significant steps have been taken to further develop factory democracy, and they are already beginning to make their effect felt. In conformity with the congress' resolution, appropriate measures have come about to strengthen and expand factory democracy and to create a body of trade union stewards and chief stewards. Making the body of stewards a universal feature and the regulation of its local jurisdiction and functions are in progress at an established pace.

The party continues to regard as important the development of socialist democracy, public access to community affairs and participation by as many of the working people as possible in social decisions.

Filling the framework which insures the development of socialist democracy with content at enterprises, cooperatives and every place of work and applying the generally valid principles in a manner attuned to specific local conditions and eliminating formal elements constitutes a constant task. Democracy within the party should affect our public life as a whole. Party organizations should stimulate and direct the development of socialist democracy in all areas of life. They should act consistently in every instance where abuse of power or the violation of socialist democracy is experienced.

4. Legal order continues to grow firmer and socialist legality prevails in the Hungarian People's Republic. Everyone is obliged to abide by the laws which manifest the interests of the people as a whole and every citizen is protected by the law. The population is better informed of its legal rights. Among other things, this purpose is served by the introduction of a factory and enterprise legal aid service, of which large masses of the citizenry avail themselves today.

Our socialist state insures rights for its citizens in a more extensive sphere than any other social system. The real prevalence of the right to work is the most important prerequisite for the existence and development of society as a whole and the secure existence of the citizens. The right to participate in public affairs, education, culture, relaxation, free medical care and social insurance, the extension of the pension system to all working people and an extensive array of social allowances renders the life of the citizens of the Hungarian People's Republic increasingly complete and harmonious. These rights arise from the essence of our socialist system. They are expanded and perfected to the extent to which we progress on the path of the building of an advanced socialist society.

III. Work of Economic Construction

In accordance with its significance and the resolution of the 11th congress, economic constructive work is in the center of party activity. Our people's economy has developed even under external and internal conditions that have become more difficult in recent years. Fundamentally, we are successfully accomplishing the complex task of transition to intensive development and adaptation to the changed world market conditions. We have successfully fulfilled the Fourth 5-Year Plan for the people's economy, adhering to the plan more closely than ever before. In 1976, the first year of the Fifth 5-Year Plan --mainly because of the great drought which afflicted agriculture-- growth was slower than planned. Then, in 1977, the pace of economic development accelerated again and production and the national income dynamically increased. With good work, agriculture was able to make up the deficit which occurred the previous year. [paragraph continues]

The correctness of our economic policy and our people's steadfastness and successful work are reflected in the fact that we have attained or come close to the main targets set for the first two years of the Fifth 5-Year Plan in all sectors of the people's economy.

The effectiveness of economic work has improved and work productivity has risen. The productive bases of the people's economy have grown and become more modern. In important areas, technical development has become more rapid and cooperation in production has developed and strengthened. A vigorous expansion of the foreign trade traffic took place. To improve the equilibrium, domestic utilization [felhasznalas] increased to a lesser extent than the national income. Even under these circumstances, the material bases for raising the standard of living have been successfully achieved.

Despite our efforts, we could not as yet sufficiently develop the processes which would lastingly facilitate a more effective development of the people's economy. We are progressing more slowly than possible and necessary in developing an economic production structure. As before, investment activity leaves much to be desired. Manpower management and training are not appropriately attuned to the possibilities and requirements of the people's economy. The use of modern machinery and equipment is unsatisfactory. Enterprises have not as yet attained the desirable level of effectiveness in production. All this is instrumental in the failure to counteract the impact of unfavorable world economic factors to the necessary extent and the failure to improve the foreign trade balance to the envisaged degree.

The party's economic policy and the Fifth 5-Year Plan set the correct direction for our work. Intensifying adherence to the plan and improving the efficiency of social production are the main demands of our economic work. We base our future development on a better use of our own resources, the exploitation of our reserves, our people's devoted work, the deepening of socialist economic integration and a further strengthening of cooperation pursued within the framework of CEMA. We strive to take better advantage of the possibilities of the developing mutually beneficial economic relations that have been established with the capitalist countries.

The Central Committee has been progressively putting the most important tasks of economically constructive work on the agenda. Proceeding from the congress' guidance and taking the country's economic possibilities into consideration, it has elaborated guiding principles to the Fifth 5-Year Plan and has been systematically following the main processes of our economic development. It has defined the guiding principle for our long-term foreign economic policy and the directions and prerequisites for the development of the production structure. At its latest session, it reviewed the development of agriculture and the food industry and defined successive tasks. It lays the groundwork for reviewing the position of the building industry and the construction of dwellings. We are now concentrating our forces on the implementation of the Fifth 5-Year Plan and its important part, the 1978 plan for the people's economy.

1. The production of good-quality in-demand products that fulfill domestic requirements or can be sold economically on the world market is a fundamental requirement of our progress. A transformation of the production structure--making allowances for domestic endowments and improving the adaption of the standards of the international vanguard--increases the effectiveness of social work and is a significant source of balanced economic growth. Therefore, the selective development of the production structure must be accelerated.

Modernizing the product structure is a constant and fundamental task of enterprises. However, it is indispensable for central direction--in this case, the competent state organs--while remaining aware of the ramifications of the people's economy, more vigorously than heretofore to stimulate a more rapid development of economical production and, at the same time, to restrain uneconomical production.

Motivation of enterprise must be further developed to insure that it encourages the development of a modern product structure and a phasing out of uneconomical production more than presently.

Increasing the effectiveness of scientific research and strengthening the ties between the sciences and practice are of outstanding significance in the development of our people's economy as a whole and, within it, particularly in transforming the production structure, developing high-standard products, introducing new technologies and intensifying our competitiveness.

2. Increasing the national income and modernizing production demands that we devote considerable material resources on investments. The Fifth 5-Year Plan calls for investing approximately 870 billion forints in the social sector. On the whole, we have overfulfilled the quota of investments allotted to the period in the first two years of the 5-year plan. Within this frame of reference, there is a backlog with regard to some major investments, as well as the investments of industrial branches which produce basic materials and the service branches. Enterprise investments exceed the planned level. The investments implemented have considerably contributed to raising the production standard, increasing effectiveness and intensifying our international competitiveness.

Improving the planned nature of investments is an important task in the present phase of the 5-year plan. Harmony must be enhanced between social and economic objectives and the available material resources and investments capacities. This must be taken into consideration in rating branch and local investment proposals according to their precedence of importance. We continue concentrating our forces on major investments determining the development of the people's economy, while, simultaneously, we insure appropriate scope for enterprise initiatives attuned to market requirements. Economic and technical preparations for investments must be improved and efforts must be intensified to complete investments on schedule. Economic regulation which affects the enterprises must foster cooperation between investors, planners and executors and promote a reduction of costs, a shortening of deadlines and an improvement of efficiency.

3. Full employment is a significant achievement of our socialist society. The availability of new manpower for the accomplishment of our tasks of economic development will continue to be limited and, therefore, the most purposeful employment of the available manpower is a key issue of our further development. Presently, there is insufficient harmony between the number of work places and the available manpower on the national level. On the enterprise level, a shortage and a surplus of manpower can be experienced at the same time. We do not always employ the available manpower where it would be most expedient for the people's economy. Moreover, overall working hours are inadequately utilized and work discipline is lax in many places.

A better and more rational employment of the available manpower and a gradual improvement of the manpower situation require extensive and circumspect measures by the state organs of direction, the leaders of management units and the party and mass organizations.

Central planning should arrange for better harmony between development objectives and the distribution of the available manpower. On a central and enterprise level, the availability of manpower should always be taken into consideration when new work places are organized. Before investments are initiated, a determination must be made that the manpower necessary for the operation of the new equipment is available--either through internal reorganization or, if this is not possible, from outside sources. [paragraph continues]

Through the means of economic regulation, including the policy on wages, both the enterprises and the working people must become interested in the discontinuation of redundant work places and the regrouping of manpower within and between enterprises.

The important requirements of productive activity which will produce greater results must be satisfied, aboveall, with the available manpower, insuring also that working people are employed at jobs that best correspond to their abilities. Our educational and training system must prepare the working people more methodically than presently for employment in harmony with the requirements of the people's economy. Institutionalized extension training and learning to do another job while continuing to work must be made an integral part of the educational-training process.

A better use of working hours is a great reserve of better manpower management. Presently, a great deal of time is wasted partly because of mistakes in the provision of materials and in organization and partly because of laxities which are tolerated in many places. Changing this situation imposes tasks primarily on the management of work places. Technological and labor organizational prerequisites for the performance of continuous work, a regular readjustment of norms and disciplined work through the legal working hours must be insured.

Our society continues to insure to everyone the right to freely choose their job. The right to freely choose jobs is inseparable from a precise fulfillment of vocational duties. Even the sense of justice of the decently working majority demands that the disadvantages of their deeds be felt to a greater extent than heretofore by those who fail to fulfill the duties they have assumed and violate work discipline. The people's economy incurs great losses through frequent changes of places of work or changes that cannot be regarded as reasonable. Therefore, responsible managers of factories and enterprises should, in such cases, apply the effective economic and legal sanctions more consistently than at present.

Party organizations should encourage the communists and self-respecting working people to also use their personal example to help make the struggle against lax work habits a public concern and should support the measures of economic managers toward a complete utilization of working hours and an improvement of manpower management.

4. The reduction of working hours is an important element of the improvement of living conditions. In the past, in harmony with the desire of society, a 44-hour work week and biweekly free Saturdays were initiated. As before, a further reduction of working hours is an endeavor of party policy, but the position of the people's economy and the problems of manpower management do not as yet permit this. The Central Committee is of the opinion that the groundwork should be layed for the introduction of a 5-day work week at the beginning of the eighties, without a reduction of the present working hours.

5. Our system of economic direction well supported the planned and proportionate development of the people's economy. The simultaneous strengthening of central direction and enterprise and the independence of cooperatives and councils has been successful. It has stimulated initiative and released considerable creative energies in the people's economy as a whole. Most economic managers were able to take advantage of greater independence and their work has greatly contributed to the attainment of our results.

Simultaneously with the beginning of the Fifth 5-Year Plan, certain elements of the economic regulating system have been modified. The further development of the regulating system have been modified. The further development of the regulating system enabled the enterprises to better perceive changing external market conditions. The price system which was put into effect simultaneously with our present system of economic direction has contributed to the attainment of our economic-political objectives. [paragraph continues]

The fact that the state has succeeded in curbing the encroaching effect of high world market prices through central means and has also insured the dynamic development of our economy and a continued rise in our people's standard of living proves the strength of the socialist economy. However, because of this, the situation has developed to the point that, as a result of the complex system of subsidies and withholdings, the producer price level presently exceeds the general consumer price level. Producer and consumer prices do not realistically reflect expenditures. This hinders accurate discernment, efficient management and the transformation of objectives on the national and enterprise levels.

Therefore, the Central Committee deems it necessary to perfect out price system in the long term in harmony with economic-political objectives. More rational management demands that producer and consumer prices should better reflect the actual expenditures.

In accordance with our previous practice, the consumer price changes that have become necessary will have to be counteracted by appropriate income-political measures. In this connection, we must strive more effectively to assert the socialist principle of paying wages according to work and improve our wage system. The price and wage system must develop in a direction for these two together to more effectively promote the recognition of actual performance and work useful for society, thus better to serve our fundamental political goal and a regular improvement of the working people's standard of living.

IV. The Standard of Living and Social Policy

The Central Committee, the government and the National Assembly have realistically appraised the more difficult international economic conditions, the burden-carrying capacity of our people's economy and the state budget. Therefore, in the course of the modification of the 5-year plan, it has lowered the 5-year 23-27 percent real income growth target submitted at the Congress to 18-20 percent.

The standard of living of the population has also regularly risen in recent years, in conformity with our economic means. A central wage increase has been granted to working people employed in the educational, cultural and health sectors and in the electric power industry and certain areas of light industry. Shift supplements have also been increased. In conformity with our objectives, the real earnings of the workers and the peasantry have risen at an approximately identical rate. The wages of factory workers have increased somewhat above the average. The provision of goods has improved and their range has expanded. However, in 2 years, the consumption of the population and the increase of real incomes and real wages fell 1-2 percent behind the planned level on the whole.

The party continues its efforts to insure that income distribution rates should serve our construction work better and that, relying on increasing results in production, the population's standard of living should regularly rise and living conditions should improve.

1. In the first 2 years of the plan period, 187,000 dwellings (including 66,050 state-built ones) were built, altogether 20,000 more than envisaged under the 5-year plan; 93-95 percent of the new dwellings consist of two or more rooms, including 35-38 percent consisting of three rooms or more. The outfitting of dwellings has improved. The number of dwellings lacking modern conveniences has decreased.

Contrary to previous years, more dwellings have been built by the state than planned. The share of Budapest and the rest of the cities in dwelling construction has increased. The relative lag in Budapest could not be made up for to the planned extent--there are serious problems there even today.

Manual workers moved into approximately 70 percent of the dwellings allocated by the councils in the past 2 years. The congress' resolution to the effect that a dwelling must be found within a few years for every family with three or more children to live in on its own comes into play in the allocation of dwellings. The allocation of dwellings to such families in 2 years can be resolved in essence in the capital and large cities but cannot, as yet, be resolved on a national scale. Approximately half of the families which obtain dwellings consists of young married couples. We encourage the population's material participation in the construction of dwellings through differentiated credits or concessions.

In spite of our considerable results, housing remains our greatest social-political problem. Because of families moving apart, the founding of families by more members of the young generation, the influx from the villages to cities and increasing demands, the number of people applying for dwellings has not diminished but has even increased despite the large number of dwellings that have been built. A great material force is engaged in the maintenance of dwellings, in repairing and replacing dwellings that have become obsolete and in communal construction, which requires extremely great resources.

With the exception of council and cooperative dwellings, the prices of dwellings are beyond the material means of working people with average wages--particularly beyond the means of youth. The prices of plots and building costs have continued to increase. In addition to other detrimental social consequences, this makes the private building of dwellings more difficult. This situation is not desirable. Therefore, increased attention must be paid to the development of the prices of plots and building costs and to improving conditions for the construction of dwellings from private resources.

By reviewing and revising the present forms of obtaining dwellings, more and better possibilities must be sought for making them fairer. As before, provisional solutions, for instance, the establishment of houses with dwellings for sub-letting, must be supported and the construction of houses by old-age pensioners in large cities must be encouraged. The party is aware that a satisfactory solution of the matter of housing requires a prolonged period of time and considerable burdens are borne by the people's economy. Nevertheless, it is of the opinion that realistic solutions can be developed through state support and the mobilization of the resources of the citizens themselves. Already this year, the Central Committee will put the discussion of a new housing program for 15 years on the agenda.

2. The development of services is an increasingly important element of the improvement of the standard of living. With the improvement of living conditions, the services have become an urgent social requirement, a requirement which increases at a more rapid rate than consumption as a whole. An increasingly large proportion of women is assuming gainful employment and this and the changing way of life (the spread of television and household appliances) have raised a multitude of new kinds of requirements. Although the output of service enterprises has increased and the number of small artisans has risen, it was not possible to keep up with the increasing requirements.

Among other things, economic reasons and requirements of the standard of living call for more vigorous progress. Apart from the large-scale communal services--the provision of power, water and gas--the investment, material, import and power requirements of the repair and service industry per work places are relatively low. The development of the service system must be supported by a more proportionate distribution of the resources of the people's economy, if need be, also through separate financial funds and material incentives. Service activities must be developed to improve provisions for the population. State and cooperative service activities, as well as those of small artisans must be developed. Support must also be given to those service activities which are engaged in by working people after their normal working hours. The inclusion of pensioners in this work must also be supported. The competent organs must pay greater attention to services; these constitute an important social problem. They should improve the material motivation of cooperatives. [paragraph continues]

Working and taxation conditions pertaining to small artisans and elaborate measures and long-term plans promoting the development of services must also be improved.

3. The 5-year plan envisages the implementation of an extensive social-political program. The party and the government continue to regard the implementation of this program as their important task. We are paying particular attention to supporting the upbringing of children and the position of families with several children. Apart from counteracting meat price increases, the family allowances of wage and salary earners have not changed. The family allowances of producer cooperative members have become identical with those of the industrial working people. We have extended child care allowances to the members of vocational cooperatives. The system of children's institutions is expanding to the planned extent and, as a result of social work, it goes even beyond it in certain areas. However, because of the increased number of births, the standard of services is improving to a lesser extent. Recreational facilities for large families have expanded.

The Central Committee regards the position of pensioners and of aged people in general as an important problem of our society. It was possible to retain the real value of pensions only in part, through compensations for central price increases and automatic pension raises. Resolving the problem is made more difficult by the fact that there are great differences between the pensions of working people who retired at different times. On the basis of a complete review of the situation and the creation of material resources covering the costs, proposals should be elaborated to lessen the inequalities, since the matter is a recurring aspect of our development and affects a considerable portion of the population. Great attention should be devoted to the active participation of able-bodied pensioners in production and social pursuits. The party and our government comprehensively attend to the problems of old people and also strive to attain appropriate solutions in this highly significant matter.

Several central social-political measures may be realized in the second half of the plan period. In harmony with our economic possibilities, low pensions and the family allowances of families with three children and more must be raised in the remaining years of the fifth 5-year plan.

V. Ideology and Culture

With the advancement of socialist construction, a significant change of outlook has taken place in appraising the social role of ideological work and culture. The responsiveness of the ideological and cultural areas to social and political matters has increased. Marxist-Leninist concepts are determining factors in public mentality. Our intelligentsia has espoused the cause of socialism.

We have also made progress in the past three years in the development of scientific research and the utilization of research results--the effectiveness of research work has improved. Several measures have been implemented to improve state education. To improve the standard of ideological education, several new subjects have been introduced. The homogeneity of education and public culture has strengthened. Hundreds of thousands of people are training and educating themselves outside of the schools. The various artistic branches have developed and writers and performing and creative artists have contributed valuable works to enrich our life. Agitation, propaganda and information have concentrated more on the main aspects of the work of socialist outlook has strengthened and their cultural standard has risen.

Primarily because of the objective status of the given phase of social development, but also because of shortcomings of ideological work and occasional feebleness of guidance in principle, remnants of bourgeois ideology and nationalism and, more often, of a lower middle-class way of thinking and morals and even manifestations of their revival are still to be found in our society--including our public life. [paragraph continues]

A development of socialist public mentality is shown in that the overwhelming majority of our society rejects various manifestations of an antisocial attitude, protectionism and bureaucracy and sharply condemns wastage and the abuse of power. The public mood is less homogeneous in disapproving of the lower middle-class outlook and morals, introversion and keeping aloof from the community.

In close interrelationship with the advancement of socialist construction and the intensification of the international ideological struggle, the role of factors of awareness and the party's ideological activity are increasing. A joint task of the ideological and cultural sphere as a whole is to increasingly direct public attention to the ideological and moral issues of the greatest importance from the viewpoint of social development, to enhance the prestige of work, to strengthen collective-mindedness and to deepen socialist patriotism and internationalism.

1. The communists working in the ideological and cultural sphere must work with greater responsibility, perform their tasks on a higher standard and show more initiative to insure that research in the social sciences, the teaching of Marxism-Leninism, the schools and universities, the public education system, literary and artistic creations, the press, the radio and television enhance their contribution to the advancement of socialist awareness, the socialist way of life, culture and public mentality.

The cultivation and creative application and development of Marxist-Leninist theory, a quest for and replying to new questions of the international class struggle and a theoretical summarization of international experiences constitute an indispensable prerequisite for resolving the problems accompanying the present phase of our development and enriching and strengthening socialist awareness. The cultivation and development of our scientific theory enables us to avoid the dangers of dogmatism, revisionist aberrations arising under the pretext of modernizing Marxism and voluntarist and nihilist views due to an underestimation of theory.

Communists engaged in social scientific research should regard a constant study of theoretical-ideological problems pertaining to the development of the socialist society and contemporary world as a most important party assignment. To improve the accomplishment of the tasks of ideological and social scientific research, the joint activity of the cultivators of the various sectors of the social sciences and research workers engaged at party establishments must be more deliberately promoted than heretofore. Developing ideological cooperation among communist and workers parties must be extensively relied on.

Our increased participation in the ideological struggle, which is becoming more and more complex in the international arena, urges a development of ideological educational work at home and the international commitment we have assumed to peace, social progress and the cause of socialism.

2. A creative debate is an indispensable prerequisite for the cultivation of Marxist-Leninist theory, the scientific analysis of new problems and the clarification of ideological issues. The party-mindedness of the communists engaged in social scientific research should manifest itself both in their endeavor to provide Marxist answers to each problem and in their acceptance of creative ideological debates.

The policy of alliance fosters the development of ideological debates and improves conditions for debates by creating a creative and objective atmosphere, one devoid of indulging in personalities. These conditions are indispensable for a scientific debate. The communists, particularly those working in the ideological sphere, must assume a more active part in debates and represent our Marxist-Leninist outlook more consistently. The political alliance cannot mean dispensing with debates, while debates must be conducted so as to strengthen both the effect of socialist concepts and the political alliances.

3. In the spirit of the Central Committee's 26 October 1976 resolution, the teaching of Marxism-Leninism in party education and at the universities and colleges must be considerably improved and its convincing force must be intensified. It is an indispensable prerequisite for raising the standard that a convincing presentation of the theoretical bases should be coupled with teaching vocational subjects in a Marxist-Leninist spirit. Answering topical questions which preoccupy the students must also be stressed.

The education of the generation reaching adulthood is a principal duty of socialist society. In the coming period, elaborating long-term plans for public education, modernizing the content and organization of higher education and improving prerequisites for department research activity will constitute an important task. Along with efforts toward a qualitative development, satisfying the requirements of a considerable quantitative growth must also be insured in education. More effectively than heretofore, school training and education must insure that students acquire the bases of a modern education, our scientific outlook, the norms of community life and socialist morals and become prepared for work and the fulfillment of their civic duties. It is indispensable that the coordinated activity of teachers, the youth organization, parents and our society should serve more as a model and assume a greater responsibility for this. Familiarizing youth with the experiences obtained by the Hungarian and international workers movement in the struggles of many decades is a particularly important task in the ideological education of youth.

4. The increasing significance of ideological and cultural work imposes increased demands on direction as well. The most important principles and methods applied in direction in the past two decades have proven correct. It has proven as correct to enhance the independence of creative workshops and local organs of direction, to support creations serving our socialist objectives and to provide scope to literary and artistic creations of a humanistic spirit which, although they stand on a different ideological basis, are of value to socialist society and universal human culture. The development of society, including the development of the sciences, literature and the arts, the responsibility of creators and the work of direction based on trust make it possible to apply administrative means only in exceptional cases.

A consistent application of the proven principles of our cultural policy demands that, in conformity with the increasing role of ideological and cultural work, the ideopolitical direction of party and state organs should more intensively come into play. Revealing new phenomena of social and cultural development, fostering the development of positive trends and progressively eliminating unfavorable features constitute a topical and continuing task of our cultural policy. Increasing demands should be made of communists, primarily leaders. The independence of creative workshops and local organs, which remains desirable, should be accompanied by an appropriate sense of responsibility.

Scientific and artistic criticism should consistently enforce and represent our Marxist-Leninist principles and a more firm criticism in principle should be applied to non-Marxist views. On every level, communists should assume the share of responsibility devolving on them for implementing party policy in the areas of ideology, training, culture and public education. This calls for improving those activities which guide ideology, more consistently supporting creations of socialist idealism and more intensively rallying the Marxist forces.

VI. The Party

The MSZMP, the party organizations and members work in the spirit of and for the implementation of the 11th congress resolutions. The party's ideological, political and organizational unity is firm and its relations with the masses are strong.

1. The party's leading role appropriately asserts itself in directing and organizing socialist construction. Relying on the scientific theory of Marxism-Leninism and proceeding from the actual status of social development, the party determines the current and long-term tasks of socialist construction and, representing the interests of the workers' class and the working people as a whole, it organizes and directs constructive work and supervises implementation. In its activity, it depends on the state and social organs and relies on the mass organizations and movements--the PPF, the KISZ, the trade unions and the women's movement--which, in conformity with their purposes are operating independently in our socialist system.

As an important part of the party's directing activity, party supervision has improved and has become systematic on all levels, extending to all areas of party, state, social and economic life.

Strengthening the party's leading role and further improving its directing work constitute a fundamental prerequisite for our development. This requires constantly improving the party's working methods. In addition to analytical and evaluative activities, which are indispensable in work, greater attention should be devoted to uniform action and the organization and supervision of task implementation. Further, the individual members of the elected organs should participate more effectively in supervising the implementation of resolutions.

2. In conformity with the congress resolutions, we have successfully accomplished an exchange of party membership cards. In the course of the membership card exchange 20,760 people have left the party through deletion and through resignation, 34 people have left because of their opposing political views or disagreement with party policy.

The party has developed soundly, however, in the period since the congress: in the 1975 to 1978 period 83,000 new members were admitted, of whom 56 percent are manual workers, 60 percent people under 30 and 31 percent women. The great majority of the newly admitted party members had engaged in social work in the mass organizations, socialist brigades and workers' militia prior to their admission to the party.

The experiences of the exchange of party cards have confirmed, just as have those of everyday work, that party unity does not prevail once and for all, that it must be created again and again, in conformity with topical tasks. It is not enough to agree on principles and tasks; unity must prevail in action as well. Implementing the 11th congress resolutions, building an advanced socialist society is the cardinal content and purpose of unity.

3. The cadres' fulfillment of their duty plays a decisive role in the realization of party policy. The majority of the party and nonparty cadres working at various levels in the party and state organs and apparatuses and in areas of economic and cultural construction fulfill the requirements, live and work according to socialist principles and norms and are suitable for accomplishing the increased tasks.

The ratio of manual workers, women and young people has increased in the leading organs. Progress has been made also in enforcing the congress' position on a circumspect replacement of cadres. Conditions of cadre work have improved, but cadres are not as yet attended to satisfactorily. As is also the case in the preparation of workers, including young people and women, for filling leading political, economic and social positions, there are shortcomings in the method of promoting cadres.

Development and the tasks facing us call for greater attention to cadre work than previously. They demand that there should be only well-qualified people--those meeting political, vocational and behavioral requirements equally--occupying leading positions, particularly key positions. The principle which asserts that the interest of society is supreme and that the result of the work performed is the criterion of assessment must be consistently enforced. It is not right that the justified replacement of people is frequently protracted, that erroneous selections are made in more instances than is admissible and that the standard of the training of replacements is unsatisfactory. While retaining the necessary stability, the regular replacement of cadres in conformity with changing requirements must be insured.

The democracy of our society must also manifest itself in that the crops of leaders should be constantly replenished by new cadres. Each leader should regard it as his duty to make deliberate and planned provisions for the selection, training and promotion of socialist-type leaders who meet both political and vocational requirements for the necessary cadre reserves. The selection and training of new cadres must be pursued more purposefully than previously. All this requires a greater degree of methodicalness, overview and objective selection, for which the institutional prerequisites must also be created.

4. In the period since the 11th congress, our party members have intensified their efforts and are successfully accomplishing the tasks set by the congress. Their unity and exemplary work prove that they are up to the greater demands defined at the congress and laid down in the organizational rules.

The central supervisory committee's experiences also prove that party discipline has strengthened. Since the 11th congress, party organs and organizations have been acting more consistently against party members who violate the organizational rules and work and live in a manner unworthy of communists. They have acted more severely against those members making omissions in implementing party resolutions and those neglecting party assignments and party life. By acting more resolutely, as well as by other means, numerous unfavorable manifestations have been successfully restrained. In spite of all this, however, we have not as yet attained the degree of development in every area that would be both desirable and possible under the present conditions. Manifestations that hinder the strengthening of discipline and harm the party's relations with the masses are still to be found in the attitude of a small portion of party members.

The MSZMP, the Marxist-Leninist party of the Hungarian workers' class which becomes 60 years old this year, is the recognized leading force of our society. By the struggle it has been waging since its establishment and by honestly serving the cause of the people as a whole, it has won the confidence of its nonparty allies and the working millions. In the future as well, it will be able to continue enhancing this confidence--as it wishes to--only through steadfast work and the fulfillment of duty by all party members.

VII. Our Party's International Activity

The international communist movement is advancing throughout the world. Socialism and communism have become an ideological trend and political force that encompass the world as a whole and are without precedent in the history of mankind. The communist and workers' parties are the leaders of the building of a new life in the socialist countries, the pioneers of social progress in the capitalist countries and the frontline fighters in the struggle to achieve complete national independence and progress in the former colonial regions. In the struggle for socialism, democracy, national interests and peace, the membership of most communist and workers' parties is increasing, the influence of these parties on the masses is widening and their political role in their own countries is strengthening. The communist and workers' parties are significant factors in the development of the international situation.

1. Guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and permeated by the ideals of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, our party is doing its share in the international communist movement's struggles for progress and peace. We strive to develop our relations with all fraternal parties and promote with our activity the strengthening of our movement's Marxist-Leninist unity and the attainment of our joint objectives.

In the 3 years which have elapsed since the 11th congress, we had bilateral discussions with representatives of a total of 65 fraternal parties from all parts of the world. Our party was represented at congresses of the fraternal parties. We actively participated in the highly significant Berlin conference of European communist and workers' parties and numerous other deliberations of the fraternal parties. We participated in events serving the unity of and ideological cooperation among the socialist countries' fraternal parties.

The MSZMP is in solidarity with the struggle to break the economic and political power of monopoly capital waged by the communist parties which operate in capitalist countries for the protection of the interests of the working people and for social changes. In the spirit of internationalist solidarity, it expands and strengthens its relations with the communist parties operating in developing countries.

2. Our party believes that the accomplishment of historical tasks--which vary with each country--demands a specific assessment of the situation and of the definition task from all communist and workers' parties. We think that it is natural that parties which operate under different conditions and independently shape their strategy and tactics should seek the answers to new questions of development. This is necessarily accompanied by differences of opinion and debates as well, while at the same time it enhances the significance of exchanging experiences.

Furthermore, pseudo-revolutionary trends and rightist and "leftist" deviations from the Marxist-Leninist line appear in the international workers' movement. Nationalism and anti-Sovietism are manifest, the most extremist species of which is Maoism. The enemies of peace, socialism and progress try to take advantage of all this to disorganize the workers' movement, create confusion and disruption in the ranks of the communists and undermine the unity of the socialist countries.

It is our party's position that it is the right and duty of each fraternal party to independently and creatively apply the teachings of Marxism-Leninism and the general laws of the socialist revolution and socialist construction in a manner which allows for the given country's characteristics and traditions. This requires from every party a coordination of national and international interests, striving for unity, mutual solidarity and comradely cooperation. Along with the development of our movement, the significance of proletarian internationalism, on the basis of the fraternal parties' independence, equality and voluntary cooperation, is also increasing.

3. Keeping in mind the resolutions of our party congresses, the conclusions of the 1969 Moscow world conference and the 1976 Berlin European conference of communist and workers' parties, we are struggling for the unity of the international workers' movement and for enhancing its ability to act.

On the basis of the joint objectives of the struggle against imperialism, we are strengthening our relations with the national liberation movements and national democratic parties of the developing countries.

To promote peace, disarmament and international detente and to protect the rights of the working people, we are also striving to cooperate also with the socialist and social democratic parties.

The Central Committee continues to regard it as an important task that our party should also foster the advancement of the forces of progress through international activities pursued in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. At the same time, it is aware that our country, party and people, bent on socialist construction, can make the greatest impact through successful, constructive domestic work and the accomplishment of the topical tasks of our social development in the international arena.

In the course of reviewing the work since the 11th congress, the Central Committee has established that both the results and shortcomings reflect the work of the party's leading bodies and executive organs. Proceeding from the party's sense of responsibility for the socialist development of society, it deems it necessary to carry out a self-critical examination of the weaknesses in the implementation and improvement of work on every level.

The MSZMP Central Committee has established with profound satisfaction that the Hungarian workers' class, cooperative peasantry and intelligentsia--millions of working people--approve of and actively foster through their deeds the implementation of the 11th congress resolutions. It continues to rely on our people's socialist awareness and love of the fatherland and the tremendous motivating force inherent in the working people's creative activity.

The Central Committee calls upon the party committees, the basic organizations and party members, upon the communists, to continue to take the initiative for and organize the consistent implementation of the congress resolutions. They should lead the way, in an exemplary manner, in the work by our people, gathered in a socialist national unity, to make the Hungarian People's Republic flourish.

MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE POSITIONS RESHUFFLED

LD060747Y Budapest MTI in English 0700 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 5 (MTI)--The May issue of the HSWP Central Committee periodical "PARTELET" reports that in compliance with the personnel changes effected at the latest CC session alterations have taken place in the composition of committees and teams operating beside the Central Committee. The changes are the following:

1. Karoly Nemeth, CC secretary, has been relieved from the leadership and membership of the CC's economic-political committee, and Ferenc Havasi, recently named CC secretary, has taken charge of the committee. Members of the committee are Sandor Borbely, CC secretary, Janos Hoos, CC department head, and Jozsef Marjai, CC member and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers.

2. The retired head of the CC's party building team Bela Biszku has been relieved of his post, and Sandor Borbely has also been relieved of his function as head of the youth committee. CC Secretary Karoly Nemeth has been charged with the management of both committees.

BRIEFS

COMPUTER EQUIPMENT FOR USSR--Under the terms of the Hungarian-Soviet petroleum agreement, the Videoton factory will ship computer technology equipment worth R8 million to the Soviet Union in 1978. The agreement was signed on 30 March by the Hungarian representative of the Soviet foreign trade firm, Elektronorg-tyehnyika, and the director of Videoton. During the first 2 years of the Fifth 5-Year Plan, Videoton shipped ES-1010 computer systems valued at about R10 million within the framework of the agreement. The recently signed agreement calls for the Hungarian partner to send peripherals and additional teledata processing systems to expand the systems already in operation. [Budapest VILAGGAZDASAG in Hungarian 6 Apr 78 p 3 WA]

GIEREK STATES POLISH POSITION ON RECOGNITION OF ISRAEL

AU051432Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 May 78 pp 1, 3 AU

[Report by I. Dryll on PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek's 26 April meeting with Polish journalists]

[Excerpt] [Question] Recently the Western press has put forward suggestions that relations between Israel and some socialist states, including Poland, may be resumed. Would the authorities of the Polish People's Republic really be disposed toward reconsideration of their present position with the intention of further contributing to establishing peace in this region?

Comrade Gierek: "I do not think that anything can be settled once and for all and that anything is final, since in the past we had diplomatic relations with Israel and were one of the sponsors of the establishment of the state of Israel. It is not now out of the question that these relations will be established in the future. We have never had any hostile intentions toward the Israeli nation. We have been, are and will be of the opinion that the Israeli nation, the Jews, have the right, as everyone else, to their own state and that this right should be guaranteed by international agreements. I think that our attitude toward history and toward what we went through together is the best example illustrating our attitude toward the Israeli nation and the Jews. We must never in our country forget that history. What we must do is to create conditions so that eventually there is a further rapprochement, a normalization of relations between our states and nations. When will this occur? The answer to this question is not dependent on us alone."

The point is, the first secretary stressed, that the Israelis also draw the correct conclusions from whatever is taking place in the Middle East. The point is that the enduring character of relations in the Middle East must be based on relations of friendship among the nations that live in this region of the world. We are convinced that such relations cannot be achieved without solving the problem of the Palestinians. We have expressed our view on this, and this view is still in effect.

Replying to this question, the first secretary also referred to a recent visit to Poland by Nachum Goldman, president of the World Jewish Congress. He stressed the contribution of the Polish Jews to the development of Polish culture, science and whatever constitutes the common good of the Polish people. "I am speaking as I feel on this issue, and this is not only my opinion. This is the opinion of the party and government leadership. This is our view and we want to act in keeping with it."

GIEREK ARRIVES IN KROSNO VOIVODSHIP, VISITS FACTORY

LD051322Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, arrived in Krosno Voivodship today. Accompanied by the administrators of the region, he visited the biggest industrial plant of the voivodship, the factory of Autosan Bus at Sanok. There he acquainted himself with the plans for development of the works' production of buses, trailers for transport and agriculture as well as delivery vans--both for the home market and for export. The 8,000 strong workforce of Autosan will produce more than 4,000 buses, 40,000 trailers and 2,500 delivery vans this year.

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTS GIEREK'S SPEECH TO MINERS

AU021707Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29-30 Apr 78 pp 1, 4 AU

[Report on speech by PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek at the 28 Apr Sosnowiec mine party meeting]

[Text] Edward Gierek spoke at the end of the party meeting and stated with satisfaction that the Sosnowiec mine party organization was worthily continuing the lofty traditions of the workers class of the basin by its militant activities.

In 3 days' time, he said, we will join the May Day marches, proclaiming the slogans of our party and the slogans of the solidarity of the working peoples and of the programs for our homeland's further socialist development. May Day is an opportunity to reflect on the past and future changes in our country. Recalling the prewar image of Sosnowiec, in which there had been thousands and thousands unemployed, E. Gierek reminded the meeting of the communists' fierce struggle to change the social system. We had to make many sacrifices, he said, to enable the workers class to rebuild Poland under the leadership of the party.

Looking back at our achievements and fully conscious of the tasks awaiting us, we must state this: Our life is different, our Poland is different. Socialism has made it possible for our country to develop in this way. Every Pole must remember that only socialism is capable of making Poland a country of fully prosperous development and complete prosperity. However, the program that the party presented to the people and that is being implemented by it in common with all our people calls and will call for enormous efforts.

Presenting a vision of the future Poland, E. Gierek spoke of the preliminary work connected with the plans for the 1981-85 period and stressed the need for further expanding the domestic base of raw materials, fuels and energy and for a more rapid development of chemistry, automation and other modern branches of the economy. He also stressed the need to pay even greater attention to housing investments, to redevelopment of roads, to development of water resources and to further telling progress in developing agriculture and food production.

Discussing the nationwide rallies protesting the production of neutron weapons, E. Gierek stressed that, while solving the people's present problems and planning long-term projects, we must also give thought to the task of guarding our state's achievements and to securing the conditions for peaceful, creative work.

On behalf of the Central Committee, the Politburo and on his own behalf, E. Gierek extended to the Sosnowiec miners and to all the working people in Silesia and the basin his cordial thanks for their creative efforts to further develop our homeland.

JAROSZEWICZ PARTICIPATES IN ANNIVERSARY RALLY

Attends Meeting

LD061414Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] At Zgorzelec, where the soldiers of the Polish Second Army together with soldiers of the Soviet Army took part 33 years ago in the crossing of the Nysa Luzycka within the framework of the last large-scale operation of World War II, the operation [word indistinct] Berlin, a patriotic meeting of the population of the Jelenia Gora Voivodship was held today. The meeting was attended by Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz.

During the meeting attended by war veterans and young people, a monument to the memory of those who feel for the liberation of our fatherland was unveiled at the cemetery of the heroes of the Polish Second Army.

Speaking on the anniversary of the victory, Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz stressed that today the countries of the socialist community, of which Poland is an important member, are the principal mainstay of international security and peace. Therefore, the premier said, we consider the strengthening of the Warsaw Pact and the development of cooperation within the framework of CEMA our most important patriotic, national and internationalistic duty.

Unveils Monument

LD070600Y Warsaw PAP in English 1723 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 6 May PAP--Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz today unveiled a monument to the heroes of the 2nd Polish Army at the military cemetery in Zgorzelec at a patriotic rally of the inhabitants of Jelenia Gora Voivodship marking the 33rd anniversary of the victory over Nazi Germany. The premier made a speech during the ceremony. Mr Jaroszewicz himself is a veteran of the Berlin operation. He was deputy commander of the First Polish Army at that time.

Zgorzelec, a town situated on the frontier between Poland and the GDR, is one of the places from which soldiers of the 1st and 2nd Polish Army took off in their march on Berlin. The monument, a stone figure of an eagle about to take off, has the following inscriptions: "To the Heroes of the 2nd Polish Army Killed in the Struggle for the Liberation of Their Homeland".

Also taking part in the ceremony were members of the PUWP CC Political Bureau general of the army, Wojciech Jaruzelski and secretary of the party's Central Committee, Stanislaw Kania. Present was also a delegation of the command of the Northern Group of the Soviet Army headed by General Yurjy Zarudin.

Later in the day Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz attended a huge rally of the inhabitants of the Szczecin and Gorzow Voivodships, where 33 years ago one of the heaviest battles of the 2nd World War--crossing of the Odra River and the beginning of the Berlin operation, took place in the localities of Cedynia-Siekierki-Gozdowice. Decorating the region with the Order of the Cross of Gunwald of the 2nd Class, granted by the Council of State to commemorate the great victories of the Polish nation was the main event of the rally. The rally was addressed by Piotr Jaroszewicz.

The premier emphasized that participating in the consolidation of political effects of World War Two we ensure convenient external conditions of development to Poland. We have made friendship, alliance and fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union the foundation of the Polish foreign policy. Poland of today is safe due to socialism, due to the fact that she herself builds socialism and that she has socialist neighbours and allies. The western frontier of Poland, aflame for ages, today is a border to peace and friendship.

Solving successfully the questions of our (?lines) and development consolidating the unity of the community of socialist states, acting in favour of all-round cooperation between nations, in favour of detente, the curbing of armaments and gradual disarmament, our country makes a contribution to ensuring mankind its basic right--the right to live in peace.

The peaceful offensive of the socialist countries, effectively supported by their economic and defence potentials, has made it possible to achieve political detente in the international situation. We must not, however, let out of sight the actions of cold-war military-industrial circles in the West, which contradict this tendency advantageous for all. A good case in point are the attempts to introduce a new generation of nuclear weapons, known as the neutron bomb, into NATO arsenals. "The Polish nation will continue to struggle unyieldingly for the cessation of the arms race. Striving to make detente a durable phenomenon and to extend it to military sphere, we do not neglect questions of defence. The might of the Warsaw Treaty Organization is a guarantee of our security and peaceful work," said Jaroszewicz in conclusion.

Addresses Rally

LD070622Y Warsaw PAP in English 1713 GMT 6 May 78 LD

["Jaroszewicz's Address at Zgorzelec Rally (excerpts)"--PAP headline]

[Text] "It was here, on the banks of the [word indistinct] Nysa, that soldiers of the Second Polish Army, together with their Soviet allies set out on the last European offensive of the Second World War to take part in the final routing of fascism and the liberation of the people of Germany and Czechoslovakia.

"We are dedicating this monument to those who accomplished these monumental liberation feats, soldiers of the second army. The ceremony is taking place in the year of the 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Army and the 60th anniversary of the regaining of Poland's independence after the partitions and almost 150 years of thraldom. For the first time in centuries we were capable of transforming the battlefield toil of our soldiers into a political triumph. Owing to this victory our country has freed itself from centuries-old weakness and entered the road of progress and lasting security.

"The regaining of independent statehood sixty years ago, achieved thanks to the liberation struggle of the nation and the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, was a historic event of immense proportions. A new political orientation, combining the struggle for national liberation with a social revolution and envisaging lasting alliance with the Soviet Union was born out of the bitterness left by September 1939, out of a reflection over its causes, and out of the revolutionary tradition of the Polish working class.

"We fought from the first to the last day of war, on the fronts of Europe and Africa, on land, in the air and at sea, in regular forces and in resistance movement. However, the main force of the fighting nation, directly bringing forth its freedom and determining its future destinies was the 400,000-strong Polish People's Army formed as a result of the merger of the people's operating at home with the Polish army set up in the Soviet Union. One measure of our effort and our contribution to victory over Hitlerism is the fact that a year and a half after Lenino (the baptism of fire of the Polish forces in the Soviet Union--ed.) less than a year after the battles along the Vistula several weeks after fierce fighting in the Pomeranian wall area in Kolobrzeg, two armies of the Polish armed forces took part in the last operations of the Soviet fronts in Europe.

"For a nation which was the first to offer armed resistance to Hitlerite aggressors, who tasted the bitterness of defeat but never laid down arms, the [passage indistinct] of national pride for us. The political reasons of our nation and state, confirmed by the experience of the years of this year and the post-war development of the international situation obligate us to guard Poland's security as the apple of our eye.

"The raison d'etat, the well being of the nation, also require that we consolidate the international guarantees of our security. The fundamental factor among these guarantees--the unbreakable alliance and fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union--is a cornerstone of our policy. We are strengthening our brotherly ties with the German Democratic Republic which together with us, precisely here in Zgorzelec, expressed the desire to make the Odra-Nysa line a frontier of peace, friendship and Polish-German cooperation. Brotherly friendship, solidarity and all-round cooperation link us with the people of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the people of other socialist countries.

MORE ON TURKISH TRADE MINISTER'S VISIT

Sees Manescu

AU051630Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 5 May 78 AU

[Text] Prime Minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Manea Manescu today received Turkish Minister of Commerce Teoman Koprulule , who is visiting our country. The two sides discussed matters concerning the development of relations of economic cooperation and collaboration between Romania and Turkey and the expansion of trade exchanges to the benefit of both countries and peoples. The meeting, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, was attended by Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

Makes Statement

AU052103Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1932 GMT 5 May 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/5/1978--Teoman Koprululer, minister of commerce of the Republic of Turkey, left Bucharest on May 5. My interviews and discussions in Bucharest, stated the Turkish minister to an AGERPRES reporter, were a continuation of the recent interviews and discussions in Ankara of our countries' prime ministers, Mr Manea Manescu and Mr Bulent Ecevit. So, complying with this line, my interviews in Bucharest with Minister Cornel Burtica can be considered as successful. I will not go now into technical details of our collaboration, especially since everything we established on principle until now is to be materialized within the next session of the Romanian-Turkish joint government commission, whose works will take place soon.

I am most satisfied--Teoman Koprululer said, with the fact that Turkey enters for the first time now the Bucharest International Spring Fair. I hope at the next editions of this prestigious fair, my country will be able to participate with a much wider gamut of products.

After greatly assessing the organization of the Bucharest Fair, the Turkish minister said: I would like to express, in behalf of my government, our satisfaction and gratitude at the fact that Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu was so kind to honour us yesterday with a call at our pavilion.

In conclusion, the Turkish minister of commerce pointed out that the new government in Turkey, under the leadership of Premier Bulent Ecevit, pays great attention to developing the relations of economic collaboration with all neighbouring countries in our region. At the same time, by the development of these relations, it pays great heed to the establishment of a climate of peace, collaboration and security, both in the Balkans and on a broader, European and world plane.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SINGAPORE ACTION PARTY OFFICIAL

AU061651Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 6 May 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and chairman of the Socialist Unity Front [SUF], today received Dr Toh Chin Chye, chairman of the People's Action Party of Singapore, who is paying a friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the SUF National Council. The meeting was attended by Comrade Mihai Dalea, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the SUF National Council.

The chairman of the People's Action Party of Singapore expressed thanks to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for the invitation to visit Romania, for the hospitality he enjoyed during his stay in our country. Discussing the impressions he gathered during the visit, the guest expressed great appreciation for the achievements recorded by the Romanian people on the road of progress and well-being.

In a cordial atmosphere, the two sides stressed with satisfaction the sound relations between Romania and Singapore and expressed the desire that cooperation and collaboration between the two countries will develop continuously to benefit their economic and social progress and the cause of peace and international understanding. In this context, the two sides stressed the role that the political and civic organizations in Romania and Singapore can play in expanding relations of comprehensive cooperation between Romania and Singapore.

Discussing certain aspects of the current international life, the two sides stressed the interests of the two countries in resolving the great problems facing the contemporary world and the need for all states, irrespective of their size, to participate actively and on an equal footing in the process of establishing a world of peace, security and cooperation. In this context, the two sides stressed Romania's desire and that of the Republic of Singapore to intensify their cooperation in the international arena and to increase their contribution to eliminating underdevelopment and to creating a new economic and political world order; to promoting disarmament and especially to nuclear disarmament; to increasing the role of the United Nations in resolving the great problems facing mankind; and to establishing in international life new and democratic interstate relations based on equal rights and mutual advantage, and to establishing a better and more just world.

Official Departs 7 May

AU071855Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1827 GMT 7 May 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/5/1978--Dr Toh Chin Chye, chairman of the People's Action Party of Singapore, left Bucharest on May 7 after having visited Romania at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES WARSAW PACT COMMANDER IN CHIEF

AU052009Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 5 May 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/5/1978--On May 5, President Nicolae Ceausescu, supreme commander of the Armed Forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty participant states. Participating in the interview were Manea Manescu, prime minister, and Colonel-General Ion Coman, minister of national defence of Romania. The interview passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

STATE COUNCIL VICE PRESIDENT PETERFI DIES IN MEXICO

PA070402Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0352 GMT 7 May 78 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 6 May (AFP)--The Romanian Embassy has announced that Stefan Peterfi, vice president of the Romanian Council of State, died of a heart attack today at the airport here.

Peterfi was on his way to Costa Rica to attend the inauguration of new Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo when he suffered the fatal heart attack.

SYRIAN BA'TH PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES 5 MAY

AU051715Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 5 May 78 AU

[Text] A delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of the Syrian Arab Republic arrived in Bucharest. The delegation is led by (Abdullah al-Ahmar), deputy secretary general of the party's National Command. On their arrival at Otopeni Airport, the guests were met by Comrades Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Vasile Musat, secretary of the party Central Committee; Mircea Malita, member of the party Central Committee; and other Romanian officials.

BOBU RECEIVES HUNGARIAN CHIEF PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

AU061555Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 6 May 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Emil Bobu, deputy president of the State Council, today received the delegation of the Hungarian Prosecutor's Office led by Karoly Szijjarto, chief public prosecutor of the People's Republic of Hungary, which is visiting our country.

During the meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, the two sides discussed aspects of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Hungary, between the peoples of the two neighboring countries, and stressed the contribution mutual visits of delegations can make to developing and strengthening these relations.

RCP SENDS MESSAGE TO NEW SPANISH SOCIALIST PARTY

AU021714Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Apr 78 p 5 AU

[Text] Dear comrades, on behalf of the RCP, its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and all working people in the Socialist Republic of Romania, we extend warm greetings of friendship and solidarity to you and, through you, to all Spanish socialists and to the entire workers' class in Spain on the occasion of this important event represented by the solemn meeting on the unification of the Spanish Workers' Socialist Party and the People's Socialist Party of Spain.

The Romanian communists follow with friendship and feelings of profound solidarity the efforts aimed at establishing and asserting the unity of workers and democratic and progressive forces in Spain and express their conviction that this unitary process will be crowned with success in the work of the country's democratic transformation and in the struggle for promoting the vital aspirations and interests of the working people and the Spanish people.

We take this opportunity to reassert our satisfaction toward the positive evolution of the sound relations of friendship between the Romanian communists and Spanish socialists and to express the conviction that they will develop in the future, too, in the mutual interests of our parties and peoples, in the cause of peace, security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

Dear comrades, we extend to you our warmest wishes for complete success in your activity devoted to promoting the basic interests of the working people and the friendly Spanish people.

[Signed] RCP Central Committee

PRC FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY CHAIRMAN REVIEWS VISIT

AU0221402Y Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 18, 27 Apr 78 p 5 AU

[Statement by Wang Ping-nan, chairman of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, on the successful development of friendly relations between China and Romania]

[Text] We, the delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and of the China-Romanian Friendship Association, are very glad and feel honored that we have had the opportunity to visit fraternal Romania. During the 10 days of our visit [6 Apr-16 Apr] we were received by Comrade Paul Niculescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the government, who gave us a warm and friendly welcome. The comrades of the leadership of the Romanian Institute for Relations with Foreign Countries and of the Romanian-Chinese Friendship Association, the comrades from the leadership of county committees in the basic counties and units we visited gave us a warm and friendly reception; we also had extensive contacts with the people's masses. We listened to interesting reports on the successes achieved and progressive experience gained by Romania in socialist construction; we also admired a remarkable musical program that was part of the Song of Romania festival. We have learned many valuable things from the Romanian people. Our delegation expresses heartfelt thanks to the Romanian people for the deep fraternal feelings they show toward the Chinese people.

On the old but always youthful soil of Romania we have seen with our own eyes the firm determination of the hardworking and heroic Romanian people, under the leadership of the RCP headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to defend the fatherland's independence and unity; we have seen the moving picture of the closely united Romanian people struggling with dedication to implement the combat tasks of the 11th RCP Congress and the decisions of the RCP national conference; we have seen a prosperous picture everywhere; people are enthusaistic, the production growth rate increases continuously and the people's living standard is constantly improving. The remarkable successes recorded by the Romanian people have stirred our enthusaism and we wish them from the bottom of our heart to continue to record even greater successes.

Being on a friendly visit to Romania, we have also come to learn something from the Romanian people. We have come to learn everything that is good in all fields of socialist construction. We want to take the valuable experience we have gained from the Romanian people home to our country.

Our delegation exchanged opinions and ideas with the comrades of the leadership of the Romanian Institute for Relations with Foreign Countries and the Romanian-Chinese Friendship Association. We, both sides, have noted with satisfaction that the activity of friendship between the friendship organizations of the two countries, China and Romania, as well as the relations of friendship between our two countries are continuously developing successfully. We are convinced that the friendly activity between the friendship associations of both sides will increase and continuously improve.

Chinese-Romanian friendship has gone through a long test. It has a common basis and goal. It is characterized by great vital strength. We are deeply convinced that this friendship is unvanquishable, that it will move on like the Yellow River and the Danube which are constantly flowing and which no force is able to stop.

Let fraternal friendship and the unity in struggle of the two peoples of our countries develop and let it strengthen with every passing day. May the Socialist Republic of Romania flourish and prosper even to a greater extent.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON MINIC'S SOUTHERN ASIA TOUR

Talks With Indian Prime Minister

LD051856Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1807 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] New Delhi--Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, who is on an official visit to India, met this evening with Prime Minister Morarji Desai. The long conversation, which proceeded in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, covered many questions concerning relations between Yugoslavia and India and international political life.

Milos Minic conveyed President Tito's personal greetings to Prime Minister Desai, as well as the desire that the two leaders should soon meet in Belgrade. Prime Minister Desai recalled with pleasure his last meeting and reciprocated the greetings and best wishes of President Tito.

In the talks on bilateral questions it was stressed that important results had been recorded in mutual cooperation, but that the possibilities, particularly at the economic level, are not entirely exhausted.

The problem of disarmament was a dominant subject in the sphere concerning the situation in international relations. The view was expressed that the nonalined countries should make great efforts at the forthcoming special session of the UN General Assembly toward the gradual solution of this problem so worrying to the world.

Special attention was devoted to the activity of the nonalined countries. Within this context preparations for the forthcoming session of the coordination bureau and for the ministerial conference of all the movement's member countries in Belgrade were discussed. In this connection Prime Minister Desai underlined the role Yugoslavia, and in particular President Tito, has in strengthening and deepening the content of the nonalined movement.

The situation in the region of southern Asia was also one of the subjects discussed in the talks between Prime Minister Desai and Milos Minic.

Particular attention in the talks was devoted to the situation in the region of the Indian Ocean. The broader significance of the efforts to have this ocean proclaimed a zone of peace and to remove foreign military fleets, which create tension and threaten the security of the countries around its coast, was underlined.

The conversation with Prime Minister Desai, which lasted almost 1 hour, proceeded in an atmosphere marked by an identity of positions on the most topical problems of the world and on ways of solving them.

Minic Leaves for Colombo

LD060858Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0718 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] New Delhi--Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, concluded his 2-day official visit to India and left for Colombo with the members of the delegation this morning. At Delhi airport Milos Minic and other visitors from Yugoslavia were seen off by Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Indian minister of external affairs, and a group of high-ranking Foreign Ministry officials, as well as by Andejlko Blazevice, SFRY ambassador to India, and embassy staff and other Yugoslavs employed in New Delhi.

In a brief statement to newsmen before leaving, Milos Minic described his talks with Indian leaders as "very meaningful and useful." He expressed the conviction that the visit would contribute to the further strengthening of friendly cooperation between the two countries.

Making an identical assessment of the usefulness of the talks, Foreign Minister Vajpayee said that they had focused on the forthcoming activities of nonalined countries both at the meetings to be held by the nonalined movement and at the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. The Indian minister stressed the nearly complete identity of views held by the two countries on many world issues.

Minic Arrives in Sri Lanka

LD061134Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1054 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] Colombo--Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affiars, arrived in Colombo from New Delhi by air today on an unofficial working visit to Sri Lanka, which is the coordinator of actions in the nonalined movement in the period between the last and the forthcoming summit meeting of the member countries.

Milos Minic will have talks with A.C.S. Hameed, Sri Lanka minister of foreign affairs, on the agenda of the forthcoming meeting of the nonalined countries' coordinating bureau and on the ministerial conference due to be held by the nonalined in Belgrade in the summer.

Talks With Hameed

LD070518Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1713 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] Colombo, May 6 TANJUG--Yugoslav Vice-Premier and Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Milos Minic and Sri Lanka Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed this afternoon conducted talks on Yugoslav-Sri Lanka relations, international questions and the situation in the non-aligned movement. During the talks, it was established that friendship between Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka is deep and that nothing can mar it.

The mutual interest was expressed in further developing relations between the two countries in all fields. Milos Minic set out that Yugoslavia is open to cooperation with Sri Lanka in all fields, especially economic.

The Sri Lanka "Mahavela Ghanges" power and irrigation project of 1.5 billion dollars, in whose realization Yugoslav enterprises may participate, was also discussed. Minister Hameed expressed Sri Lanka's interest in Yugoslavia to participate also in the construction of a customs-free zone outside Colombo and a number of other projects.

The talks were mainly focused on the situation in the non-aligned movement and Yugoslav-Sri Lanka cooperation in the preparations for the forthcoming non-aligned gatherings and the special U.N. General Assembly session on disarmament.

The talks encompassed also the problems stemming from armed conflicts between member-countries of the non-aligned movement.

During the examination of disarmament questions it was established that the two countries have identical views. The need was set for disarmament questions to be considered at the forthcoming non-aligned gatherings in Havana and Belgrade.

Milos Minic and A.C.S. Hameed gave much attention to the role of the non-aligned countries in furthering the negotiations on constructing a new international economic order.

Minic Returns, Makes Statement

LD072310Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1243 GMT 7 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, returned with his wife, Milka, and colleagues to Belgrade today from his visit to Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand, India and Sri Lanka. On his way through Rangoon the head of Yugoslav diplomacy had a meeting and talks with the Burmese foreign minister.

Also traveling with Milos Minic were: Dragomir Petrovic, ambassador in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs; Dusan Gaspari, department head in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Ivica Kojic, chief of cabinet of the Federal Secretariat and other officials who accompanied him on his trip round the countries of southeastern and southern Asia.

The vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, his wife and colleagues were met at the airport in Batajnica by Lazar Mojsov, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Budimir Loncar, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and other high-ranking officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

On returning to Belgrade, Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, made the following statement for the Yugoslav public:

In all the countries we visited, and which, with the exception of Thailand, are all nonalined, we were welcomed cordially and in a friendly fashion. We were met everywhere with expressions of great respect for President Tito, our country, the achievements in its internal development and its foreign policy.

The talks we held in these countries--all of which are friendly toward us--with the highest leaders served very usefully as exchanges of views on the future development of bilateral relations, current international questions, and in particular, the activity and tasks facing the nonalined movement on the eve of its important gatherings. The visits also served as a way for us to acquaint ourselves with the results which these countries have achieved in their development and the problems with which they are confronted.

In the Socialist Republic of Vietnam we held exhaustive and useful talks with Nguyen Duy Trinh, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs. We were also received by Nguyen Huu Tho, vice president of the republic, to whom I handed a message from President Tito for President Ton Duc Thang, and Premier Pham Van Dong. In the talks we paid special attention to the future development of bilateral relations and the activity of the nonalined countries. We assessed that the mutual desire and broad possibilities existed for the development of all-round cooperation between our two countries.

In democratic Cambodia we had several rounds of talks with Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs. We noted the successful development of bilateral relations which are based on the traditional friendship between the two countries. Examining the international situation, we devoted particular attention to the situation in the movement of nonalined countries and its role and activity. I handed a message from President Tito to head of state Khieu Samphan. We were also received by Prime Minister Pol Pot, general secretary of the Cambodian Communist Party and held a cordial and open conversation with him. I carry with me a message for President Tito from head of state Khieu Samphan.

During the visit to Vietnam and Cambodia we also discussed the conflict between these two countries, both of which are friendly with us, nonalined and socialist. The basic point in the messages from President Tito which I handed to the leaders of Vietnam and Cambodia, and which met with great attention from them, is our view of this conflict and the appeal for a peaceful settlement to be found as soon as possible to the controversial questions over which the conflict between them arose. The talks which we held in a truly cordial and open atmosphere enabled us to better grasp all the aspects of this complex problem. From everything we saw and learned we became convinced that this conflict is unwelcome to both Vietnam and Cambodia, the more so as both countries have only recently experienced long national liberation wars which inflicted enormous sacrifices and destruction. The conflict itself has obviously deepened the mistrust between them. It seems to us that this mistrust is at present the main reason that these two countries are still failing to begin talks and, on the basis of strict respect for the principles of the policy of nonalinement, and in particular the principles of equality, independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs, make attempts to overcome the present situation, establish good-neighborly relations and insure the conditions for their continued successful internal development. Such a positive turn of events and development would suit the essential interests of the entire movement of nonalined countries and the strengthening of the role and influence of this movement in the development of international relations, as well as the interests of preserving peace and security in this region and further afield.

During our 1-day visit to Thailand we had a useful exchange of views with Dr Uppadit Pachariyangkun, minister of foreign affairs. The talks showed that there were wide unexploited possibilities for the further development of bilateral relations between our two countries, particularly in the economic sphere and at the international cooperation level.

During our 2-day visit to friendly India we held exhaustive talks with Minister Vajpayee. We were also received by President Reddy and Prime Minister Desai. These meetings showed that there is a high degree of unanimity between us on all the questions which we examined. The desire was expressed for both countries to each continue their active participation in the framework of the movement of nonalined countries. Particular attention was paid to, apart from certain questions concerning bilateral relations, the activity of the nonalined countries on the eve of the forthcoming gatherings of the nonalined countries--the coordinating bureau in Havana and the conference of foreign ministers in Belgrade--the questions which will appear on the agendas of these gatherings and the role of the nonalined countries at the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament.

We took advantage of the short visit to Sri Lanka, which is the coordinator of the activity of the nonalined countries between the two summit gatherings, to exchange views with Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed on the preparations for the forthcoming gatherings which the nonalined countries are to hold, so that they should be as successful as possible and in line with the continued strengthening of the role of the movement of nonalined countries at the broadest international level.

Passing through Burma we met with Foreign Minister Myint Muang at the airport. At the meeting, as well as carrying out a general exchange of views on bilateral relations, which we noted to be developing favorably, we also examined questions which will be on the agendas of the forthcoming gatherings of nonalined countries.

The visits and talks we have had have convinced us even more that the movement of nonalined countries, despite pressures exerted on it and the serious problems and difficulties with which it is confronted, is continuing to strengthen and has an increasingly important role in preserving the full independence of nonalined countries, solving the current international problems and the efforts for maintaining peace and constructing more just international political and economic relations.

RADIO VIEWS MINIC'S ASIA VISIT, NONALINED ACTIONS

AU061808Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 6 May 78 AU

[Cedomir Vuckovic commentary]

[Text] Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, has arrived in Colombo on an unofficial working visit to Sri Lanka. This country is the coordinator of actions within the framework of the nonalined movement in the period between the last summit meeting in Colombo and the forthcoming summit meeting in Havana. Minic will discuss with his host, Minister for Foreign Affairs Hameed, the agenda for the forthcoming meeting of the coordination bureau of nonalined countries as well as the ministerial conference of nonalined countries which will be held in Belgrade this summer. Minic has arrived in Colombo from India, and prior to his visit to New Delhi our federal secretary visited Vietnam, Thailand, Cambodia and also met with the Burmese leaders. Cedomir Vuckovic discusses the importance of these visits:

On the eve of the important meetings for the nonalined countries, that is, the ministerial meeting of the coordination bureau and then the ministerial conference of all nonalined countries scheduled to be held in Belgrade in July as well as in the light of the intensive preparations for the sixth summit meeting of nonalined countries to be held in Havana, the visits by Milos Minic to these Asian countries have a special importance for the simple reason that it is necessary to try to strengthen the unity of member states of the movement on the eve of these actions. The special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, which will be held soon and has been initiated by the nonalined countries, also falls within this context. This session represents the most eminent and the most significant meeting in the history of the world organization to date, a meeting which will try to outline the paths toward eliminating the threats to destroy everything man has created to date.

In view of all this, the nonalined countries face very responsible tasks which can be fulfilled only with a greater unity in action. A shadow has been periodically cast on this unity primarily as a result of disagreements between the individual nonalined countries, such as the conflicts between Vietnam and Cambodia and between Somalia and Ethiopia. However, reason has prevailed and it has been understood that disagreements must be eliminated by peaceful means and that any other solution benefits only the opponents of the nonalined movement.

Unconditional support for the nonalined movement has been expressed in all the countries visited by Milos Minic and it has been clearly emphasized that all these countries are devoted to nonalinement. In this connection everyone concerned is aware that in the recent period the nonalined movement has been subjected to eroding attempts from various sides, but that this erosion can be prevented--as the Indian interlocutors of Milos Minic pointed out--by a united action by members of the movement and by preserving the aims and ideas of its founders. This is also the view of other member-states of the movement which face many tasks in the coming months; and these tasks can be successfully fulfilled only by their coordinated actions.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES RECOGNITION OF NEW AFGHAN REGIME

AU0514Z4Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1415 GMT 5 May 78 AU

[Text] Here is a report which we have just received: Borislav Samonikov, Yugoslav ambassador in Kabul, today visited Hafezollah Amin, vice premier and minister for foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and delivered to him the note on Yugoslavia's recognition of the new government of Afghanistan. The Yugoslav note points out that Yugoslavia and Afghanistan have been maintaining friendly and close relations for many years now and expresses the belief that the relations between the two countries will be further continued and developed.

DJURANOVIC, MINIC GREET AFGHAN COUNTERPARTS

LD051834Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1747 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 5 (TANJUG)--President of the Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic has sent a telegram to Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Nur Mohammad Taraki feliciting him on the appointment to this post.

"I am confident that the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries will continue to develop and strengthen both at the international level and in activities of the movement of non-alignment, and in all domains of bilateral relations," said Djurancvic in his telegram.

Similar felicitations were also addressed today to Afghan Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Hafezollah Amin by Vice-President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council and Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Milos Minic.

The Yugoslav ambassador in Kabul today presented to Deputy Prime Minister Amin a note on Yugoslavia's recognition of the new government of Afghanistan.

TANJUG ANNOUNCES ELECTION OF NEW SERBIAN OFFICIALS

New Assembly Members

LD052007Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--The constituting of the second term of the delegate assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia was carried out in Belgrade today. Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, was elected president of the assembly. The joint session of all three chambers of the Serbian Assembly then elected five vice presidents: Aljus Gasi, Iso Njegovan, Slavoljub Raskovic, Milos Milosavljevic and Petar Jovanovic. The delegates unanimously adopted the proposed list of candidates for members of the Presidency of Serbia and members of the delegation of the Serbian Assembly at the SFRY Assembly's Chamber of the Republics and Provinces.

Members of the new presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia are Dobrivoje Vidic, Dobrivoje Boskovic, Rajko Jecmenica, Risto Jovanovic, Dragomir Aca Nikolic, Radovan Pantovic, Ljubomir Petrovic, Branko Pesic, Ida Sabo, Dr Dragutin Tesic and Branislav Skembarevic. Ex-officio members of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia are president of the Serbian Assembly, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia and presidents of presidencies of socialist autonomous provinces.

The following were elected members of the delegation of the Serbian Assembly at the SFRY Assembly's Chamber of the Republics and Provinces: Predrag Gligoric, Rejfki Duati, Milovan Djokanovic, Petar Zecevic, Dr Ljubisav Markovic, Branko Mirkovic, Lozinka Papic, Petar Rovcanin, Radoljub Stanic, Aleksandar Trajkovic, Aleksandar Cvetkovic and Milka Scepanovic.

The delegates of the newly-elected assembly then adopted the proposal of the commission for elections and appointments that Ivan Stambolic be elected president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. Krsta Avramovic, Milan Dragovic, Veljko Markovic, Milovan Markovic and Radoje Stevanovic were elected vice presidents of the Executive Council. Dr Bogdan Trifunovic was secretary of the Executive Council.

The following were elected members of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia: Petar Antonijevic, Istvan Berdal, Milan Zecevic, Mirko Miloradovic, Dr Milenko Mojsilovic, Dr Zivan Olbina, Borisav Srebric, Vojislav Stankovic, Stojan Stojiljkovic, Milutin Svetkovic, Rade Colic and Dzabir Szabiri.

The assembly decided unanimously that the following be appointed republican secretaries in charge of republic organs of administration and who are ex-officio members of the Executive Council: Dragoman Radojicic, republican secretary for internal affairs; Dr Miodrag Trifunovic, republican secretary for justice and general administration; Borislav Atanackovic, republican secretary for finance; Krsta Jovanovic, republican secretary for the economy; Zoran Nastic, republican secretary for transportation; Slobodan Milivojevic, republican secretary for agriculture, forestry and water supplies; Milivoje Stojkovic, republican secretary for market and prices; Ratko Vujnovic, republican secretary for urban planning, housing and communal affairs; Milijan Popovic, republican secretary for education and science; Bozidar Manic, republican secretary for culture; Dr Vijislav Micovic, republican secretary for information; Dr Nikola Sumenkovic, republican secretary for health and social affairs; and Nikola Stepanovic, republican secretary for veterans and military disabled affairs.

Igor Kitarevic was elected general secretary of the assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

Branislav Penezic was reelected president of the Chamber of Associated Labor and Nikola Stojanovic was elected vice president. Milutin Milosevic, up to now vice president of the republican conference of the SAWP of Serbia, was elected president of the socio-political chamber, and Milan Kojcic, vice president.

Miodrag Bogdanovic, up to now member of Serbia's Executive Council, was elected president of the Chamber of Municipalities, and Olga Nikolic, vice president.

Vidic Elected President

LD051916Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1611 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--At the first session of the presidency in the new term, Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, was elected president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and Branko Pesic, up to now vice president of the SFRY Assembly was elected vice president. Djordje Senicic was reappointed general secretary of the presidency.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA ELECTS NEW OFFICIALS

Presidency Members Named

AU022142Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Apr 78 p 10 AU

[E. Demirovic report]

[Summary] Sarajevo, 27 April--At the first joint session of all chambers of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly, delegates unanimously elected Raif Dizdarevic as president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Niko Mihaljevic as president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly and Jozo Bordruzic, Zaid Bukorevic, Fatima Hadzalic, Slobodan Kraunovic and Sreten Lopandic as vice presidents of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly.

Vaso Gacic, Hasan Grapcanovic, Ivo Jerkic, Hajra Marjanovic, Mile Perkovic, Mico Rakic and Zagorka Umicevic were unanimously elected members of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Delegates of the assembly also elected Cazim Salikovic as president of the assembly Commission for Constitutional Affairs, Mile Bursac as president of the Legislative-Legal Commission, Alija Vejzagic as president of the Commission for Relations With Foreign Countries, Danilo Staka as president of the Commission for Petititions and Complaints, Nikola Kovacevic as president of the Commission for Information, Osman Hasimbegovic as president of the Commission for National Defense and Social Self-Protection and Stojan Bjelajac as president of the Commission for Questions of Veterans and War Disabled.

At a separate session of the assembly chambers, delegates elected Dusko Popovic as president of the scciopolitical chamber, Nedjo Stipic as president of the Chamber of the Communes and Ibrahim Ibrahimovic as president of the Chamber of Associated Labor.

New Executive Council

AU051444Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Apr 78 p 8 AU

[E. Demirovic report]

[Summary] Sarajevo, 28 April--The Assembly of Bosnia-Hercegovina continued its joint session today under the chairmanship of Niko Mihaljevic. At the proposal of Milanko Renovica, president of the Executive Council of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Zarko Kolenda, Salko Oruc and Milan Skoro were reelected vice presidents of the Executive Council. The following were elected members of the Executive Council: Dr Ljubomir Bakic, Muhamed Besic, Josip Bukovac, Greta Ferusic, Kemal Halolovic, Refik Hukic, Vladimir Mijatovic, Abdulah Mutapcic, Ljubo Ninkovic and Djordje Peklic.

"Jovan Miskovic, hitherto secretary for national defense and member of the Executive Council will continue to perform this duty in the coming period, and so will Mato Andric, republican secretary for internal affairs." Slavojka Todorovic, presently secretary for justice and organization of administration, and Dr Obrad Piljak, presently secretary for finance, were reappointed to their present positions. Bozo Rakovic, vice president of the republican SAWP conference, was appointed secretary for the economy and Eng Dragan Blazevic, director of the Sarajevo tobacco factory, was appointed secretary for agriculture and forestry. Izet Brkovic, president of the managing committee of the Mostar Soko organization of associated labor, was appointed secretary for transportation. The following are also republican secretaries: Dr Semsudin Lejlic for markets and prices; Borivoje Ostojic for communal affairs and urban planning; Avdo Campara for labor; Esad Horozic for education, science, culture and physical training; Dr Jamila Hadzimustafic for health and social policy; Tarik Ajanovic for foreign relations; and Vinko Jelcic for information. Luka Reljic and Mustafa Pirijah were reappointed as director of the republican institute for social planning and as secretary of the Executive Council, respectively.

VOJVODINA PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE ELECTS PRESIDIUM

AU031525Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Apr 78 p 7 AU

[Text] Immediately after the conclusion of the 16th conference of the League of Communists of Vojvodina, the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina with 111 members had its first session.

The first session of the provincial committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina unanimously adopted the decision that Dusan Alimpic be again elected president of the provincial committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina.

The provincial committee also elected a new presidium with 17 members, as follows: Mihalj Bognar, Marko Djuricin, Nikola Kmezic, Bosko Krunic, Vukasin Loncar, Zivan Marelj, Radovan Medjenovic, Vasa Milic, Vilmos Molnar, Ivan Milankov, Dusan Popovic, Svetislav Stojakov, Vasilije Silic, Radovan Vlajkovic, Marija Miskolc-Zvekic and Dusan Alimpic. The 17th member will be elected subsequently.

The presidium of the provincial committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina also had its first session. At this session, Bosko Krunic was elected secretary of the presidium. Eight executive secretaries were also elected. They are Mirjana Acketa, Sredoje Erdeljan, Miroslav Francuski, Zdravko Grubor, Branislav Milovanovic, Kalman Petkovski, Sreta Stajic and Veca Tonkovic.

LCY'S GRLICKOV DISCUSSES PCE CONGRESS, EUROCOMMUNISM

AU071645Y Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 30 Apr 1-2 May 78 p 3 AU

[Apparent text of NOVA MAKEDONIJA interview with Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, secretary in the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; date and place not given]

[Text] The Ninth PCE Congress concluded its work in Madrid a week ago. The LCY delegation led by Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, secretary in the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, attended the congress of the Spanish communists and had several talks with the PCE leadership. [paragraph continues]

NOVA MAKEDONIJA has asked Comrade Grlickov to state his appraisals of the PCE Congress and of the state and directions of development of the West European communist parties and the progressive political forces in the contemporary world, as well as the LCY views regarding all these problems.

Question: Comrade Grlickov, how do you appraise the work and the results of the Ninth PCE Congress and the prospects for the PCE after the congress?

Answer: The Spanish communists have fulfilled those aims that they had set as the basic aims for their first legal congress in 42 years. A confirmation of the political line followed by the PCE to date is the basic characteristic of the aforementioned congress. The resolute efforts to put the PCE on new foundations represent the main substance of this line. As they themselves say, the Spanish communists want to free themselves from the legacy of debts of the Stalinist as well as the social democratic parties. In political practice this means that the PCE wants to become a democratic party with a complete democratic life, retaining in this connection democratic centralism as the basis for internal party relations.

Its aspiration to present itself within the country as a national force, a political force struggling for the national reconciliation of all the democratic forces of Spain to accelerate the process of democratization of the entire social life in the country, is also of considerable importance for the strategy and tactics of the PCE. It is on this basis that the PCE counts on the creation of more favorable conditions for achieving a social transformation in the country, that is, its struggles to arrive at socialism by peaceful means.

Harmonizing the Contemporary Political Line With the Contemporary Revolutionary Conditions

Question: The polemics within the PCE regarding the elimination of the term "Leninism" from the definition of the party provoked particularly great attention at the congress in Madrid as well as in the period preceding the congress. Tell us something about the roots of these disagreements.

Answer: It is true that the PCE has changed its definition from a "Marxist-Leninist" party to a "Marxist, revolutionary and democratic" party. As can be seen, the term Leninism is no longer included in the definition of the PCE. According to the explanations which we heard at the congress, the Spanish communists believe that Lenin is one of the greatest revolutionaries of the contemporary epoch and that he succeeded with his concepts and his actions in carrying out the world's first socialist revolution, but also that a large number of his views were the result of the time in which he lived and of the internal, political, economic and social conditions in Russia and of the international situation at that time.

Because of this and in view of the changed revolutionary conditions in the world and the need for the PCE to bring the contemporary political line into accord with contemporary revolutionary conditions, the Spanish communists have decided to remove Leninism from the definition of their own party. It is their view that they cannot accept the thesis that Leninism is is contemporary Marxism, believing that this thesis diminishes the importance of Marxism as the main theoretical, ideological and political basis on which it is possible to build and modernize the political lines of communist parties. Of course, the Spanish communists do not insist that other parties must also accept this view of theirs. After all, no one has the right to insist on anything of this kind.

The Spanish communists' congress was held--and this is significant--in an open democratic dialog in which there were also expressions of opposition, but this took place without conflicts and with a strengthening of the party's unity.

Question: Claims that "Eurocommunism" does not exist and that this is in fact some kind of a political fashion were heard at the time of the PCE congress. How do you understand this term?

Answer: "Eurocommunism" is one trend in the workers movement in the world. I said "one trend", because the struggle for socialism in the contemporary world is waged in many diverse ways and because its promoting factors are not only communist parties but also other socialist-democratic and progressive forces. In certain individual countries, for example, on the African Continent where two-thirds of the newly liberated countries have declared themselves--constitutionally or politically--as socialist, the promoting factors of this political strategy are the socialist, democratic and progressive political forces and, in some place, also military persons.

As is known, in the many disputes over "Eurocommunism" there is one problem which is not disputed. It is not disputed that the term "Eurocommunism" does not express the true essence and that therefore it is not an appropriate term and as such does not imply an institutionalization of a new wing of the communist movement in the world. I would find it difficult to agree that this is a question of political fashion. As I have said, it is a question of a trend within the general effort of the workers movement, of the communist and workers parties to bring their political lines into accord with the contemporary needs and national conditions and thereby only to confirm that different roads are an objective law in the struggle of the working class for socialism and for building socialism. The refusal to accept this in fact implies the refusal to accept the theory of different roads in the struggle for socialism and for building socialism, or a direct or indirect offer of a universal model as a road in the struggle for socialism, something to which no one has the right to aspire if he wants to follow historical processes.

Oscillations Which Should Not Cause Concern

Question: Apart from the Spanish party, what is the situation today in the two other biggest "Eurocommunist" parties, that is, the Italian and the French parties?

Answer: In their struggle to realize their own political lines the biggest "Eurocommunist" parties, the Italian, French and Spanish parties, are naturally encountering difficulties both in directly implementing their concepts and in achieving cooperation and a dialog with other partners, such as the socialists and other progressive democratic parties, in their own countries. I stress that this is a natural process, not to belittle its importance but rather to express that to which the history of past relations between communists and socialists directs us. This history records that cooperation between communists and socialists has been oscillatory, that it has fluctuated between a high degree of rapprochement and a high degree of antogonism. Because the communists and the socialists each offer their own socialist alternatives, it is natural that they appear simultaneously both as partners and as competitors on the political scenes of their countries.

The present situation in the individual countries among the aforementioned countries and especially in France shows a stagnation of cooperation between the two biggest left-oriented parties, the socialist and the communist parties. However, it is noted at the same time that the two parties are attempting to again to seek meeting points for dialog and cooperation. In conclusion, I want to say that we should not be shocked by the oscillations in cooperation between communists and socialists and other progressive forces. It is a question of offering different alternatives, it is a question of realizing these alternatives along different roads for each individual of these parties, as well as a question of the aspiration of each individual of these parties to preserve its own identity.

Question: To what extent are the other West European communist parties oriented toward the "Eurocommunist" trend?

Answer: An aspiration of other West European communist parties, too, to adapt their political lines to their own national conditions has been noticed in recent years. This process of adaptation, which you call the "Eurocommunist" trend, is in progress. Among those communist parties in West Europe which have made the attempt to far and have adapted their political lines to the contemporary national, international, political, economic, social and other conditions are the communist parties of Belgium, Sweden, Great Britain and Greece (internal); and the dialogs for the purposes of adaptation in the aforementioned direction and on the basis of the "Eurocommunist" coordinates are in progress in the communist parties in Finland and Norway.

I consider it necessary also on this occasion to point out that it is a question of different political lines which certainly have a common substance. What is involved is a continuous process which reflects a great hunger for socialism in West Europe and the world, on the one hand, and the entire narrowness of the single model, the single political line and the single strategy and tactic which had been dominant in the communist movement in the past, on the other.

Constant Struggle for Independence and Autonomy of Communist Parties

Question: The aspirations to find the roads for the socialist development under the African, Asian and Latin American conditions, that is, to express it conditionally, to establish "Afrocommunism," "Asiocommunism" and "Latino-Americocommunism" have become apparent in the recent period. How do you appraise these phenomena?

Answer: These phenomena cannot be appraised in any other manner than as a "Eurocommunist" trend. It is a question of adapting the strategies and tactics in the individual countries to their national and international conditions and, we can say in this connection, to their continental conditions, and thus assuming on this basis the names you mentioned. I avail myself of this opportunity to express the LCY view that socialism is one, but that roads in the struggle for it and the roads in the struggle to build socialism are diverse.

Question: The LCY policy in the international workers and communist movement is known. Known are also the LCY views on the individual questions. Are all these tumultuous trends in the communist movement driving also the LCY to adapt its views and positions?

Answer: I think that our platform is complete and consistent and that it provides us with the necessary room for conducting our international policy within the workers and communist movement. Of course, because of the great and, as you have called them, tumultuous trends in the workers movement, we too have to declare ourselves and adopt the struggle for the independence and autonomy of communist parties. The deep conviction that different roads in the struggle for socialism and to build socialism are the objective law and the belief that this diversity is not a weakness of the communist movement but rather its strength and vitality in adaptation, that the different roads adapted to the national conditions are not contrary to a complete realization of the voluntary international solidarity between the working class, the communist parties and other democratic and progressive forces in the world.

It is within this framework, too, that our international policy is implemented. We are also convinced that, independently of the different interests and concepts existing among the individual workers and communist parties, these differences cannot be and are not a reason which would prevent a deepening of cooperation between parties.

We are in favor of a public, constructive and comradely dialog and in favor of moving this dialog out of the mere sphere of mutual relations and of introducing it to the world of revolutionary conditions, the world in which the workers and communist parties are struggling for socialism in their own countries. If this dialog has been disturbed to a certain extent in the recent period, this is not an indication that the communists should renounce it. On the contrary.

CETINIC DISCUSSES SAWPY DELEGATION'S VISIT TO PRC

LD0808411 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1717 GMT 7 May 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The SAWPY delegation which spent several days on a friendly visit to the PRC returned to our country today. The delegation was led by Marin Cetinic, acting president of the SAWPY federal conference.

Immediately on arrival Marin Cetinic said that during their stay in the PRC the SAWPY delegation had had talks with Teng Hsiao-ping, chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, vice-chairman of the Chinese Communist Party [CCP] and Chinese vice premier, and with a delegation of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference led by Ulanfu, CCP Politburo member and vice chairman of the Political Consultative Conference. Cetinic added that the delegation had visited Peking, Hangchow and Shanghai and that it had meetings with many leading personalities and workers in factories and people's communes, during which the Chinese side especially stressed the historic significance of the meeting last year between President Tito and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

"With our Chinese friends we had friendly and exhaustive talks which confirmed the sincerity and the contribution which the cooperation between the Socialist Alliance and the Political Consultative Conference were making to the promotion of overall relations between our two socialist and independent countries," Marin Cetinic stressed. He said that the Chinese people they had spoken to had informed them of the further socialist construction of their country and of their views on current international developments and especially on the structure, role and tasks of the consultative political conference in the development of Chinese society.

"On our part we provided extensive information on the current political moment in our country, on the basic characteristics of our socioeconomic and political system, on the development of self-management and of the delegate system and on the dominating position of the working class in our society. We briefed the Chinese people we spoke to on the role, status and tasks of sociopolitical organizations, especially of the LCY and of the SAWPY, in the further development and enhancement of socialist self-management. In this context we provided extensive information about the Socialist Alliance as a front of organized socialist forces led by the LCY in the implementation of the decisions of the 10th LCY Congress, of the constitution and the law on associated labor. We spoke of the activities and of the involvement of the SAWPY in the preparations for the 11th LCY Congress and of Yugoslav foreign political stands in which the Chinese comrades showed a great interest.

"Agreement was reached during the visit to establish relations between the SAWPY and the consultative political conference and a program of bilateral cooperation was laid down, Marin Cetinic said.

AMBASSADOR IN MOSCOW VISITS CPSU'S DEMICHEV

LD070514Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1145 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--In Moscow today Joze Smole, Yugoslav ambassador to the Soviet Union, called on Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture. In a cordial conversation Demichev and Smole exchanged views on the state and on the development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations.

DOLANC RECEIVES DELEGATION LED BY SED'S NAUMANN

LD051454Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1320 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received a delegation of the Berlin Bezirk SED Committee headed by Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk SED Committee, which is visiting our country at the invitation of the Belgrade League of Communists town committee. Stane Dolanc briefed the visitors on the topical questions of the development of our socialist self-managing society and preparations for the 11th Congress of the LCY.

The meeting was attended by Ratko Butulija, secretary of the Belgrade League of Communists town committee; Halid Pasanovic, adviser in the department for international relations of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; and Gerhard Hahn, GDR ambassador to the SFRY.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO SPAIN--A combined LCY and SAWPY delegation headed by Nijaz Dizdarevic, member of the LCY Central Committee, yesterday left Belgrade for Spain to attend the unification congress of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party and the Spanish National Socialist Party in Madrid on 30 April. Istvan Rajcan, member of the secretariat of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, and Nebojsa Vukovic, adviser in the SAWPY Federal Conference, are members of the delegation. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Apr 78 p 4 AU]

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